

No 61,563

THE TIMES Tomorrow

The music man
Spectrum presents the first of two extracts from Glenn Plaskins' biography of Vladimir Horowitz, the piano genius sometimes called "the modern Liszt".
The dancing year
Suzy Menkes explores the impact of the current ballet craze on this year's summer fashions.
Rites of summer
The sport pages cover the first day of Wimbledon and preview cricket's World Cup semi-finals.
Computer Horizons
The original Silicon Valley: The new generation of software; up-to-date advice for Mrs Worthington.

Rebel battle a setback for Arafat

Mr Yasser Arafat suffered a further setback when Palestinian Liberation Organization rebels started an artillery battle in the Lebanese Bekaa Valley that effectively delayed an important PLO conference which would overwhelmingly support his leadership. In Damascus, gunmen tried to murder one of his senior military commanders. **Page 6**

Surprises on royal tour

The first week of the Prince and Princess of Wales' 17-day tour of Canada produced both scenes of uninhibited enthusiasm from the large, welcoming crowds and some perplexing moments for the royal visitors. **Page 6**

'No' to hanging

The return of the death penalty would probably be opposed by most senior judges and leaders of the legal profession, preliminary soundings show. **Page 3**

FINANCIAL TIMES

Renewed attempts will be made today to open talks on the dispute at the Financial Times. The Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service will ask the management and the National Graphical Association to agree that the dispute should be settled by binding arbitration.

Volcker back

President Reagan ended months of speculation when he reappointed Mr Paul Volcker as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board for a second four-year term. **Page 15**

President Li

Mr Li Xianxian, China's new President, is considered a compromise figure not strongly committed to the present leadership but who has also not laid himself open to charges of excessive leftism. **Page 4**

Coalite defence

Mr Ted Needham, chairman of the Coalite group which owns the Falkland Islands Company, has defended its policy of trading with the Argentine Forces during their occupation of the islands. **Page 2**

Oilfield reports

Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, is to question the Department of Energy about reports of a big new oilfield in the Firth of Clyde. **Page 2**

House prices up

The Times/Halfax Building Society house price index shows an 11 per cent rise in house prices in the past year and indicates that the increase will continue. **Page 3; back page**

Parliament resumes its business

after the State Opening by The Queen on Wednesday. A complete list of members of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's new Government appears on **Page 4**.

Porsche power

Porsche continued their dominance of the Le Mans 24-hour motor race when they claimed the first eight places. Al Holbert, of United States, won in a turbo-charged 956. **Page 19**

Leader page, 11
Letters: On invisible earners, from Sir Peter Parker; air fares, from Lord Bethell, MEP
Leading articles: Stuttgart summit; Death penalty for terrorists; Overseas development administration
Features, pages 8-10
The way forward for the Alliance; Bernard Levin on fighting the good fight; Israel's economic troubles; Spectrum: Wimbledon guide; Modern Times: The urban gardeners.
Obituary, page 12
Brigadier G. M. O. Davy, Acrei Sarkov

French throw doubt on Thatcher's 'triumph' at summit

From Ian Murray, Stuttgart

Under "hard pounding" from an extremely tough Mrs Thatcher, other EEC leaders at the Stuttgart summit reluctantly put their signatures to a final document yesterday which appeared to give the British Prime Minister everything she was asking for. But it still remains to be seen if the hard won promises will be honoured.

The document offers Britain a £450m rebate on its 1983 contributions to the EEC budget, with no commitment to an increase in the amount of money which member states must pay to the community.

But France has had it written into the minutes that it will block any payment to Britain if there is not a prior agreement on the way in which the near bankrupt Community should be financed into the future.

And Mr Riet-Dankert, the President of the European Parliament - which can stop any rebate - warned that the "unsatisfactory and disappointing conclusions" of the summit were just not good enough.

Both France and parliament want to see the Community paid more money and they have very wide support. So far, Mrs Thatcher has always said she "remained to be convinced" of the need for more money, but yesterday she seemed to soften slightly on the point. She said, once there had been a full review of the Common Agricultural Policy spending, a proper look at other policies and once she was convinced that the budget contributions were being fairly levied.

Her agreement might be easier if negotiations are speeded up on Spanish and

Portuguese membership. There were some indications that Britain might be considering raising the budget ceiling in the interests of enlargement.

But this sign of softening was in no way apparent at the negotiation table. Mrs Thatcher pulled off a remarkable negotiating triumph, oblivious of the fact that she might be spilling blood on the way. On Saturday she apparently threatened to leave the meeting and so bring the summit crashing to failure.

The summit agreed to unfreeze the EEC's aid package to Israel and to restart official contacts, blocked since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Report, photograph, sketch and part text of the Declaration on European Union, page 4

Leading article, page 11

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Liberal 'manoeuvring' led to Steel-Jenkins rift

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Relations between Mr Roy Jenkins, who last week announced his decision to step down from the Social Democratic Party leadership, and Mr David Steel suffered a setback from which they never recovered after the so-called Ettrickbridge summit at the Liberal leader's home during the election campaign.

As Mr Steel and Dr David Owen, who took over from Mr Jenkins tomorrow, met at the weekend to discuss the future of the Alliance, it emerged that Mr Jenkins had been deeply upset at the way the Ettrickbridge meeting had been handled and presented in advance through the media as a "Steel to take over from Jenkins" exercise.

Friends of Mr Jenkins say that although he would have stepped down anyway after the election, the deterioration in his relations with Mr Steel, which up to and during the election had always been excellent, may have contributed to the speed of his announcement, which took Westminster by surprise last week.

It was not a big contributory factor, friends say, but it might have made the decision easier to take.

The Ettrickbridge meeting of the Alliance campaign committee on May 29 came midway during the campaign at a time when it was clear that the Alliance was not moving in public support fast enough to pose a threat to the two main parties.

It had in fact been planned two weeks before. It had been intended to hold the meeting in Glasgow, only the venue was changed. SDP sources claim the Liberal mounted "an extraordinary hyping exercise" to build the meeting up into something more than it was and Press reports which the SDP clearly believes were inspired by the Liberals, suggested that Mr Steel might take Mr Jenkins's "title" as potential prime minister to boost the Alliance's fortunes.

In the event, no such demand was made at the meeting: "I was there and I am by no means clear what the Liberals did want," a senior SDP source said last night. There is no doubt, however, that Mr Jenkins felt let down by the manoeuvring that preceded the meeting - friends described it as "Wilsonian" - and the fact that Mr Steel would presumably have done nothing to deter them.

They continued to cooperate through the campaign but, friends say, the relationship "lost something" from then on.

Mr Jenkins did not consult Mr Steel about his decision to stand down.

The weekend talks between Mr Steel and Dr Owen at Dr Owen's Wiltshire home resulted in agreement that the two parties, in seeking to replace Labour as the effective opposition to the Government, should not merge but work more closely together.

Friends agreed to fight the elections for the European Parliament next year as an Alliance, with one candidate from either of the two parties standing in every seat.

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Satisfied: Mrs Thatcher at yesterday's summit's closing press conference

Two die in sunshine marathon races

Two men died in the early stages of marathon races yesterday.

Mr Barry Norris, aged 45, of Watt Lane, Sheffield, collapsed after covering three-and-a-half miles of the Sheffield Marathon. He revived briefly after a police officer gave him heart massage, but died within 30 minutes of being admitted to Royal Hallamshire Hospital.

A man aged 36 collapsed and died on the Tyne Bridge two miles after the start of the Newcastle to South Shields half-marathon race in which a British record of 21,500 runners took part.

With temperatures well into the mid-70s, 40 people were taken to hospital suffering from exhaustion.

Mr Max Coleby, the race director, said: "As the man collapsed within the first two miles, it would seem that some sort of medical problem was to blame."

"We are absolutely devastated by this, but we did stress to anyone taking part should first undergo a medical check-up."

Northumbria police said later that the name of the dead runner would not be released until relatives had been informed, but said he was married and lived in Gosforth, near Newcastle.

The Police said up to 80 runners had been treated in hospital, mostly for heat exhaustion.

A warm, dry and sunny start to Wimbledon fortnight is forecast, with fine weather set to last over most of the country for at least several days.

A spokesman for the London Weather Centre said that conditions looked good, although there could be isolated thunderstorms.

Temperatures were in the 70s in most places yesterday, with Scotland and the North enjoying the best weather. The highest recorded temperature was in Tunnel Bridge, Tayside, which reached 79F, 26C.

At Rothbury in Northumberland road surfaces melted and gritting lorries were kept busy.

Many coastal roads were choked with traffic and the AA reported a five-mile jam on the A299 near Herne Bay, Kent, and long queues on the A65 and A591 in the Lake District.

Pope's meeting with Walesa put off

From Roger Boyes, Czeszochowa

The long-awaited meeting between Mr Lech Walesa, the leader of the outlawed Solidarity union, and the Pope was postponed yesterday amid church fears that the encounter could spark off anti-government demonstrations and detract from the religious mission of the papal visit.

The Government also indicated its anxiety about the danger of Solidarity disturbances - especially in Wroclaw which the Pope visits tomorrow - by reminding the church that it should abide by its agreement with the Polish authorities. This agreement among other things obliged the 10,000 church sides who police large open air masses to identify Solidarity demonstrators and tell the militia.

The sides have not been doing this and the result has been tow Solidarity demonstrations in Warsaw and a vast array of red and white Solidarity banners during the Pope's Saturday night encounter with some one million young pilgrims in Czeszochowa.

Mr Walesa was due to meet the Pope yesterday which was the main focus of the religious celebrations during the Pope's visit, commemorating the six hundredth anniversary of the arrival in Poland of its holiest icon, the Black Madonna, which is housed in the fortified Jasna Gora monastery in Czeszochowa. The authorities had indicated, after talks between the Pope and General Wojciech Jaruzelski on Friday, that Mr Walesa would be allowed to meet the Pontiff, the first such meeting since martial law was declared in December, 1981.

But the Vatican has been extremely worried about the Solidarity protests during and after the Holy Masses. As today had such an important religious purpose, it was clear that talks with Mr Walesa would give an overly political tone to the day and detract from the spiritual significance.

Mr Walesa, who has been watching the papal Masses on television at his Gdansk home, is judging by his telephone manner, not very happy with the arrangement but accepts it. Two of his advisers explained to him on Saturday that the calls of "Walesa, Walesa" by Warsaw demonstrators has shown the Pope that the meeting must be discreet. It is now thought likely

Continued on back page, col 1

Challenger launches satellite

From Trevor Fishlock, Cape Canaveral

The crew of the American space shuttle Challenger yesterday launched a satellite for the Indonesian Government which will improve radio and telephone communications among Indonesia's scattered islands.

A Canadian satellite which will improve television coverage in parts of North America was launched the previous day. Today the crew will work on experiments and on Wednesday they will "drop overboard" a space platform satellite, later retrieving it with a remote controlled arm.

Thousands of Americans are calling on special telephone number to listen to conversation between the five astronauts and mission control in Houston. For 50 cents (33p), people can hear one minute of space talk.

New era, page 5

Healey backs Hattersley as Labour leader

By Philip Webster and David Felton

Mr Roy Hattersley received the public endorsement in the Labour leadership contest yesterday from Mr Denis Healey, the party's deputy leader.

As an opinion poll indicated that Mr Hattersley is the favourite candidate to take over from Mr Michael Foot among people who did not vote Labour at the general election, Mr Healey backed him by bluntly emphasizing his advantage in terms of greater experience over his chief rival, Mr Neil Kinnock.

"There will be no room for a long process of learning by trial and error. The stakes are far too great for that," Mr Healey said.

His comments, in an article in the *News of the World*, made plain that, notwithstanding the candidates' pledge to conduct the contest in a spirit of mutual respect and comradeship, the Hattersley camp will not refrain from highlighting what they see to be one of Mr Kinnock's greatest liabilities.

Mr Healey, who is not standing for the leadership or deputy leadership, said that what had almost halved Labour's support in the past three years was the feeling that it had lost its traditional common sense and its humanity to a breed of sectarian extremists, and that its leadership was no longer capable of giving it the drive and unity

Continued on back page, col 8

Ghana regime claims mutiny crushed

By Our Foreign Staff

An attempted mutiny by Ghanaian soldiers was crushed yesterday in Accra. All military personnel have been confined to barracks, according to an announcement by Brigadier Arnold Quainoo, the Army commander.

Brigadier Quainoo said on Accra Radio, monitored by the BBC in London and quoted by Reuters, that Flight-Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, the head of state, would broadcast to the nation later.

Brigadier Quainoo said: "I have come to the studio this afternoon to assure you all that the attempt this morning by some dissident soldiers to mutiny and create confusion in the country has been crushed."



Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings: Two successful coups

Earlier yesterday the radio was under the control of people identifying themselves as "revolutionary fighters" for about two hours. They announced on the radio the ruling Provisional National Defence Council, headed by Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings, had been disbanded.

The first indications of an attempted coup or mutiny came at 11.58 BST yesterday, when the radio broadcast an announcement in the name of "operational commissioner" Carlos Haidu Gyiwah, saying that troops at the "castle" (the seat of government in Accra) would be bombarded unless they surrendered.

A later broadcast called on the people and security men to arrest 10 military officers, including Brigadier Quainoo, and said all entry points into Ghana had been closed.

Official Ghanaian sources said that Gyiwah was a lance-corporal in the Army, jailed after a previous abortive coup attempt against Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings last November.

The sources added that Lance-Corporal Gyiwah was a bodyguard of Sergeant Aloha Akata-Pore, also jailed after the failed coup. Sergeant Akata-Pore, a former member of the PNDC, helped Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings in December 1981 when he staged his second coup in less than three years.

Almost two hours after the first announcement by the mutineers, a Captain Quarshie-ah came on the radio to say that the Government had regained control.

TV union offers tennis deal

By Alan Hamilton

Officials of the union in dispute with the BBC are to offer a guarantee of normal television coverage at Wimbledon during talks provided 100 technicians suspended last week are reinstated.

The offer by officials of the Association of Broadcasting Staffs, will be put at a meeting at the headquarters of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service today. The talks are due to start at 2.30. 45 minutes after BBC's coverage of Wimbledon is scheduled to go on the air.

The dispute over payment of allowances to technicians threatens to disrupt live coverage of the Wimbledon tennis fortnight. The BBC said last night it was confident that the first day's transmission would go ahead as planned. But Mr Paddy Leach, deputy general secretary of the ABS, gave a warning that the rest of the tennis fortnight might be affected if there was no agreement at today's talks.

The 100 outside broadcast television technicians were sent home last week after coverage of Royal Ascot was interrupted by a stoppage. Other sporting events, including Saturday's finals of the BMW International women's tennis championships at Eastbourne, were blacked out, but the BBC said yesterday that the crews assigned to cover Wimbledon had not been involved in any of the previous disruptions.

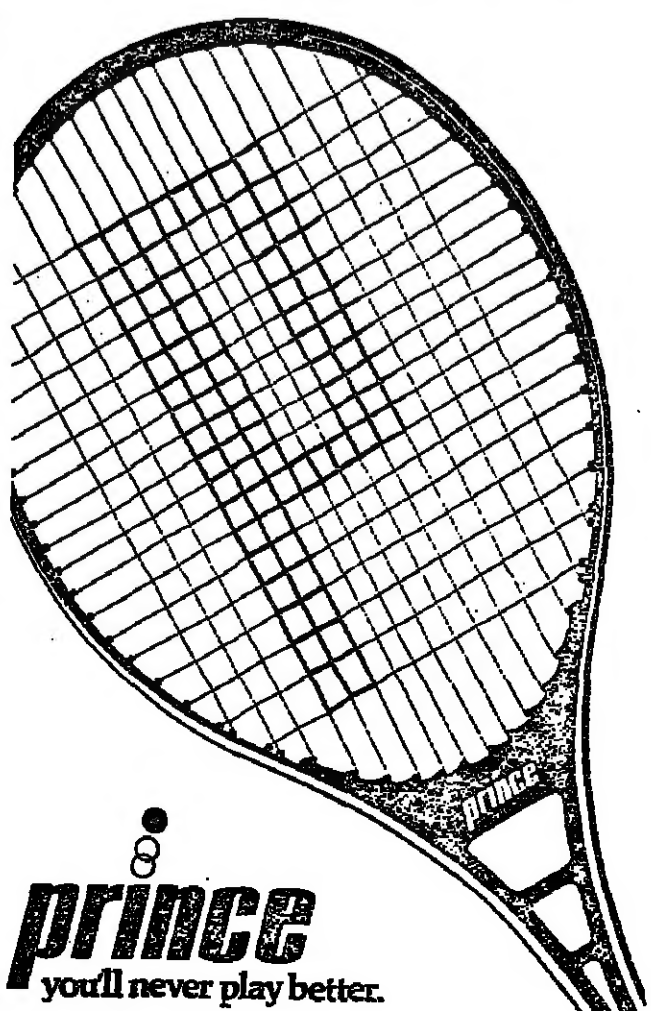
The Wimbledon crews are all union members, but the BBC has been examining contingency plans to cover the tennis with non-union technicians. Other unions at the BBC representing editorial and technical staff have also been invited to attend today's talks.

The dispute arose after the BBC told staff that they may claim only half the allowance unless they can produce a hotel bill. The union claim that the move is an attempt to whittle away the traditional perks of the technicians' job, which compensates for long periods from home.

Wimbledon fortnight has a world-wide television audience estimated at 350 million. Television coverage is not exclusive to the BBC, although they provide pictures to other countries in the European Broadcasting Union on a reciprocal basis. Foreign television companies rely heavily, although not exclusively, in BBC coverage for which they pay the corporation a nominal fee.

All television stations taking Wimbledon coverage pay the All-England Lawn Tennis Club substantial fees, and the club's total television income this year is expected to be about £2.2m. In the event of a BBC blackout, foreign stations would receive a limited supply of film from ITN and other television companies.

TEST DRIVE THE PRINCE AND DISCOVER WHY IT'S WIMBLEDON'S No.1 RACKET



Senior judges and legal chiefs set to oppose return of death penalty

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

More of the senior judiciary and leaders of the legal profession would be likely to oppose the reintroduction of capital punishment, according to preliminary soundings among the profession.

Only a few judges sit in the House of Lords and therefore have a vote, but the views of the rest might well influence the way some PMs vote.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, has refused to disclose his thinking on the issue, which he says he will make known only in Parliament. But in 1974 he voted in support of capital punishment for terrorist offences.

More professional judges, however, at the head of whom is Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice and most senior criminal law judge are thought to be against capital punishment.

One said: "I am certainly against it, and think most of my colleagues would be". Trials where the death penalty was a possibility, were always tense, with mistakes more likely to be made, he said. Juries also

seemed to be more likely to convict, as if to show they were not shirking their duty.

The legal profession, which forms one of the largest single interest groups in the Commons, leaves the question to individuals. But the leaders are against.

In personal opinion, Mr Richard Scott, QC, chairman of the Bar, said that capital punishment "appalled him" and he thought its reintroduction would be "lamentable".



Lord Hailsham: voted for hanging.

"I find myself unable to believe any such legislation would be put into effect, it is a relic of the past." He thought the general view among barristers would be against reintroduction.

● The reintroduction of the death penalty for certain categories of murder would win massive public support, according to an opinion poll published yesterday (the Press Association reports).

A survey in the *Sunday People* indicates that 93 per cent of people questioned were in favour of capital punishment for terrorists who kill, 90 per cent in favour for child murderers, and 85 per cent for killers of policemen.

Eight in 10 believe that robbers who kill should be executed and nearly as many call for capital punishment for sex murders.

The poll by Public Opinion Surveys, was based on a quota sample of 1,055 adults, aged 18 and over, at 42 sampling points throughout Britain.

Leading article, page 11

Stars step out of the shadows



Cliff Richards and Sue Barker watching tennis players practising during yesterday's traditional Wimbledon garden party at the Hurlingham Club, Putney, south London.



Give the vicar a break, parishioners urged

Parishioners can help to keep clergymen's marriages from failure and divorce by allowing them and their wives proper time to themselves, the Bishop of Leicester, the Rt Rev Richard Butt, says today.

Often the lunch hour was one of the few times in the day when a clergyman and his wife could relax and talk to each other and telephone calls should be avoided then, the bishop says. In the July Edition of his diocesan magazine, he discusses the

difficulties that can lead to a breakdown.

Parishioners should regard the weekly rest days of priests as sacrosanct, otherwise work would always be "straining at their minds".

The breakdown in clerical marriages brought sadness and discouragement to so many. When a priest's marriage failed "the whole parish is hurt, the whole diocese smarts, the whole church is wounded", the bishop says.

Colleges told to give self-taught a chance

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Universities and colleges should open their doors wider to self-taught men and women who have no paper qualifications but who have learnt a lot from life and experience, according to a report published today by a government-backed body.

The report, from the Further Education Unit, says that many adults who missed out on higher or further education in their late teens may be far better qualified for a degree than they realize.

Written by Mr Norman Evans, a senior fellow of the Policy Studies Institute, the report says that it is disturbing but true that there is not a single university or college in Britain with a specific policy to consider such people.

Curriculum Opportunity, Further Education Unit (free from Publications Dispatch Centre, Honey Pot Lane, Stanmore, Middlesex).

Sinclair buys De Lorean option

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

Sir Clive Sinclair has bought an option, for an undisclosed amount, to purchase most of the assets of the De Lorean car plant in Dunmurry, Belfast, for the manufacture of a revolutionary electric vehicle.

Further discussions will be held between Sinclair and the Northern Irish authorities over the next few months.

For Sir Clive the electric vehicle project is a personal passion. He began research 10 years ago but it was not until 1981 that he established a proper research team. That team, now headed by Mr Barrie

Wills, the former managing director of the De Lorean plant at Dunmurry, was separated from Sinclair Research, Sir Clive's company, after 10 per cent of its stock was sold at the beginning of this year for about £12.9m.

Much of the £9m remaining after tax will be used to fund the project, and much of the research will be into the production of light alloys and plastics.

A statement from the company yesterday said: "At present the Sinclair Vehicle Project team is concerned to maintain

intact the medium composite plastics facility at Dunmurry which is considered to be among the most advanced in Europe".

No details have been disclosed about the design of the Sinclair car. Production of about 20,000 to 50,000 a year is envisaged, but the statement added: "Nothing has been and nothing will be disclosed until about 1985".

If Sinclair bought the Dunmurry factory, it would be a big departure from its present manufacturing policy of subcontracting.

Home prices up by 11% and still rising

By Baron Phillips, Property Correspondent

House prices have risen by more than 11 per cent in the last year and the upward trend shows no sign of abating, according to the latest *Times* Halifax Building Society house price index.

Some parts of the country, such as the East Midlands, recorded gains of more than 17 per cent, although most of the rise has been in the last three months. The index shows that the cost of buying a second-hand home in the East Midlands rose by almost 11 per cent between March and the end of May.

Overall, the price of existing houses, seasonally adjusted, rose by just over 2 per cent in the last quarter to an average £28,108.

Big regional variations, are disguised by average prices. A 3 per cent rise in Greater London had taken the average to over £39,000, while in the south-east there had been more than a 14 per cent rise to £39,072.

Generally the cheapest property in the country is the Yorkshire and Humberside where the average price is £20,384. Even there prices have advanced sharply in the last three months, rising by 7.5 per cent, while over the year there has been a 12.5 per cent increase.

Prices actually fell in two parts of the country. Buying a home in East Anglia was almost

5 per cent cheaper in May compared with three months ago, although at £24,576 prices are still 2 per cent higher than this time last year. West Midlands homes are now 1.5 per cent cheaper than three months ago, but still 6 per cent more expensive than in May last year.

In both cases the rate of fall has slowed sharply and it looks as though the West Midlands will begin reflecting a real rise in house prices.

New house prices have also been rising and the average now stands at £34,530, more than 3 per cent higher than March but 12 per cent more than May last year. House buyers in the South-east now have to pay just over £43,000 for a new home, 5 per cent more than in March.

Demand for new homes has been running very high over the last few months because builders are able to offer mortgages. It looks almost certain that the cost of home loans will rise by about 1½ points to 11½ per cent. When building society leaders meet on Wednesday, but it is felt the higher cost of borrowing will have little effect on the market and will not dampen demand.

Unless the societies can attract more savings, however, they are going to be hard pushed to continue lending at present levels.

Tables, back page

Queues for a boom in the cinema

By David Hewson

The British cinema is back in business with rising audiences and a surge in film production. After a disastrous spell of poor admission figures the queues are forming in Leicester Square again, and at Pinewood, Britain's biggest studio complex, all 15 stages are occupied making two multi-million pound American blockbusters *Superman* and *The Last Days of Pompeii*, and a more modest British film, *The Dresser*.

Last year cinema admissions fell by 26 per cent and takings by 19 per cent, provoking warnings of a new rash of theatre closures. But the Spielberg film, *E.T.* and *Gandhi*, the British Oscar success, started an audience resurgence which has astonished exhibitors.

The dramatic success of *E.T.* and *Gandhi* pushed last December's admissions up 27 per cent on the same month in 1981. In November, when no big new titles were around, audiences had fallen by 31 per cent.

The new Bond title, *Octopussy*, has so far beaten the opening box office receipts of all its predecessors. The film, which was made at Pinewood, took £113,000 at the Odeon, Leicester Square, in its first nine days.

The Return of the Jedi, the new Star Wars film which is showing at 67 cinemas, took £1,786,977 in its first fortnight and exhibitors are confident they can maintain the large audiences throughout the year with an array of new films which include the third *Superman* film, another Pinewood-made title.

A spokesman for Rank, one of Britain's two large exhibitors and owners of Pinewood, said that the company hoped it could achieve an annual audience level on a par with 1978, the last big year in British filmgoing, when overall admissions were 2.15 million.

Living standards are rising

Most families are a good deal better off than a year ago, according to a cost of living report published today. Those with a mortgage could have forgone a pay rise in the past year and still enjoyed a higher standard of living.

Those are the findings of a report from Reward Regional Surveys, which examined the lifestyles and spending patterns of eight family groups, each consisting of two adults and two school-age children. The report has found the highest-paid families have

done best of all in the past year: low-income families have shown the smallest improvement. The top-flight family, with a large detached house, a £47,000 mortgage, a 3,500cc car, and other costs, such as private education and full-time domestic help, saw its cost of living fall by 4.41 per cent last year.

A family in a slightly smaller house, with a £39,000 mortgage, and 2000cc car, saw its living costs drop by 2.3 per cent, and now needed an income of £29,789 a year.

Yachtsmen found after all-night search

Robert Knox-Johnston, the round-the-world yachtsman, was found yesterday becalmed in his catamaran after an all-night search in the Irish Sea.

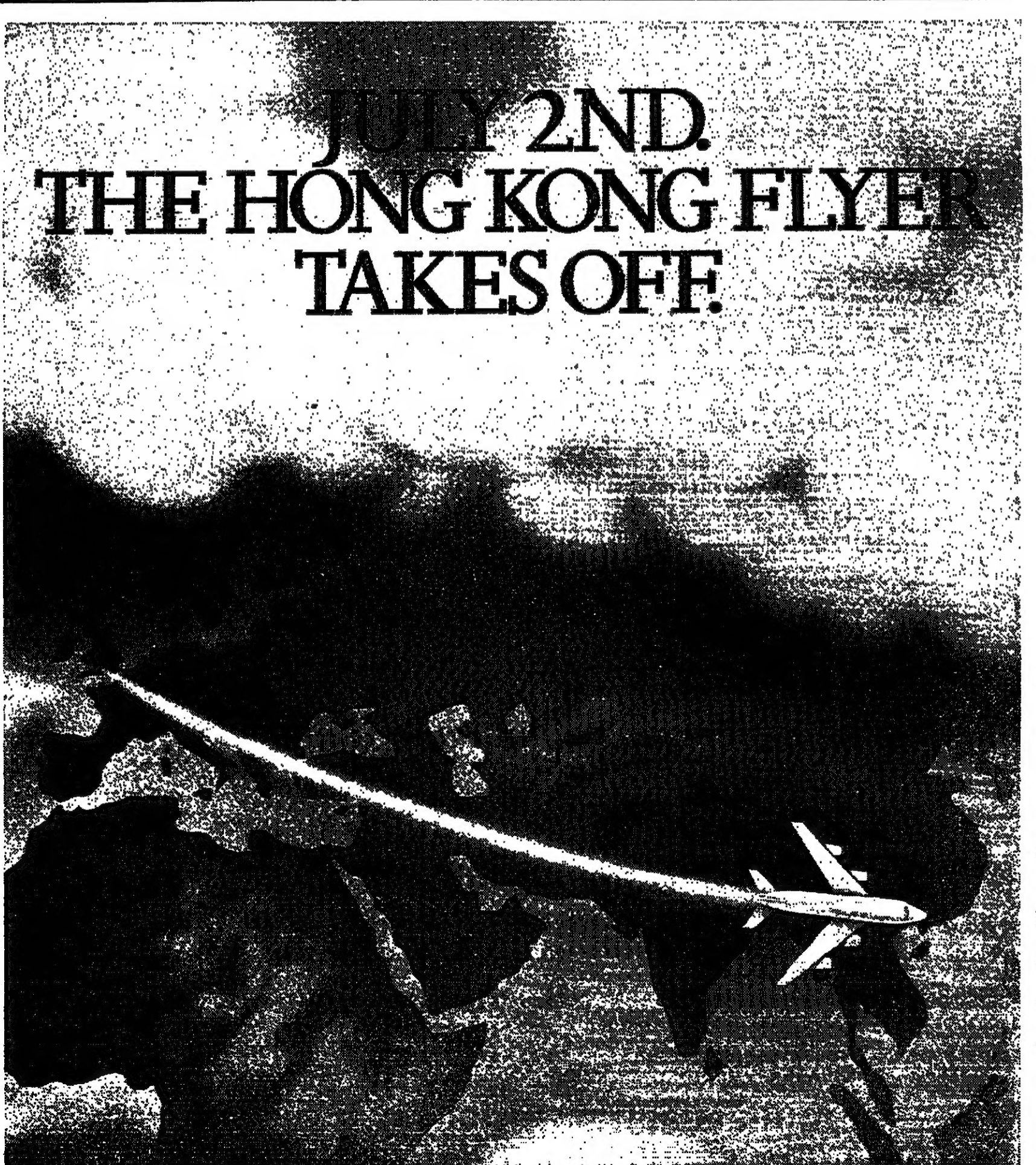
The search for the yachtsman and his crew of one man started after coastguards reported that he had not arrived at Barmouth, in Gwynedd, from Dartmouth, in Devon, to take part in the annual Three Peaks Race which started on Saturday. But at 6.30am yesterday, his catamaran, the Sea Falcon, was seen by the Irish coaster *Ballynahinch* near Bardsey Island, two miles off the north Wales coast.

The crew radioed that the Sea Falcon's engine had broken down which meant that there was not power to transmit on radio. To add to Mr Knox-Johnston's problems, there was not a breath of wind for sailing.

A slight easterly wind is forecast for the area, which means that unless the wind increases it could take up to 24 hours for the Sea Falcon to reach the nearest harbour, either at Holyhead or Barmouth.

● Mr Tom McClean, aged 40, a former SAS man, who is attempting to cross the Atlantic to Falmouth, has sailed nearly 250 miles in his "floating dot" boat, according to a report that reached Falmouth on Saturday.

He left St John's, Newfoundland, on June 9 in his boat, *Giltspur*, which is 7ft 9in long. He hoped to reach Falmouth by the end of July, in his third record-breaking attempt to cross the Atlantic from west to east (the Press Association reports).



Non-Stop London to Hong Kong

Cathay Pacific has long enjoyed a reputation for making air travel more comfortable and convenient.

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Challenger opens new era in great American dream to conquer space

From Trevor Fishlock, Cape Canaveral

Certainly Sally Ride was the main attraction for the crowds which rose early and whooped, clapped and wept as Challenger shot up like a six over the pavilion.

But many Americans sensed that her spacegirl adventure coincides with the opening of a new chapter in space, and that space is once again to be preeminent as the medium of national achievement.

Here in the garish towns of the space coast, which have boomed with the space age, the people are used to launches and rocket talk. In places like Cocoa and Cocoa Beach, restaurant walls are covered with astronauts' pictures and autographs. But the people are not blasé. They turn out in force for launches. Blast-off remains the most dramatic and extraordinary of dispatches.

The spaceport is in the middle of a large wild-life preserve, and the rocket stands embraced by its grey gantry in a flat, sub-tropical landscape inhabited by pelicans, deer and alligators.

At lift-off, there is a volcanic roar and a dazzling rush of flame. Perhaps the pelicans are used to it by now. The rocket pauses, as if drawing a deep breath, then rushes up while the ground trembles and the air crackles. It is a sky wide spectacle and also an exciting physical experience that tele-

vision cannot adequately convey. The cheers, of course, are primarily for the people on board "the bird", as the spacecraft is always called. But they are also for America.

For space is a field in which the United States has a long record of success, and there is something comforting in doing what you do well.

It seems to many Americans, however, that it is a long time since the glorious days of Apollo and the six Moon landings.

In the meantime, came Vietnam, Watergate, economic decline, and other depressing and confusing events which have created doubt and a diminution of self-respect. The importance of the space programme receded and astronauts were no longer heroes.

But after the doldrum years, space is becoming large again in the national consciousness.

One of the President's advisers says space activity is part of American machismo, and Mr Reagan himself summarized the feelings of many when he greeted the first shuttle crew on their return: "You have made us feel giants again."

Just as the early Mercury man-in-space programme was set off by cold war competition after the Russians took the lead with their Sputniks, so the latest push comes partly from Ameri-

can realization that the Russians have been steadily building space experience and have flown almost three times as many space hours. There is a determination to deny them space supremacy.

Last year, Mr Reagan said the United States "must look aggressively to the future" and build a more permanent space presence with the aid of the shuttles. In his "Star Wars" speech in March, he voiced his defence chiefs' anxiety, and talked of the need for space weapons and defence systems to counter Soviet missile threats.

So the goal is not something as relatively straight forward and romantic as the Moon trek. The talk is now of anti-missile lasers and space mines.

Defence-related research, particularly on navigation satellites, is now a major part of space work. But industry, too, is increasingly convinced of the scientific and commercial benefits of space machines.

Satellites are big business, and teams of lawyers are trying to persuade the Government to adjust the rules so that more satellites can go into orbit.

The Americans are planning a space station for the early 1990s. The shuttle programme's success has shown that such stations can be built and serviced by regular shuttles.



South Korean and American soldiers inspecting the bodies of two of the North Korean frogmen.

South Korean troops kill frogmen on spy mission

Seoul (Reuters, AFP) - South Korean troops early yesterday shot dead three North Korean commandos dressed in frogman suits who were attempting to reach the south by crossing a river near the demilitarized zone.

The three were spotted in the

river and troops at a southern post opened fire and hurled hand grenades.

He could not say immediately whether the northerners returned the fire before being killed. No casualties were reported on the southern side.

The troops seized from the North Koreans three Czechoslovak-made sub-machine guns, three Soviet-made pistols, about \$500 (£310) worth of South Korean currency, civilian clothes, South Korean military uniforms, a pair of binoculars, and radio transmitters and codebooks, the spokesman said.

He added that it was the first attempt by armed North

Korean commandos to infiltrate the south this year.

South Korean authorities have repeatedly given warning that North Korea would send armed agents-provocateurs to create trouble in an attempt to stop Seoul from hosting the annual meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union this year.

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Unemployed volunteer to break Chile mine strike

Santiago (AFP) - Nearly 5,000 unemployed men are reported to have volunteered to replace striking miners under a government plan to break the Copper mining strike which began on Friday.

The State Copper Agency reported on Saturday that it has dismissed 1,800 striking miners who are demanding the release of Señor Rodolfo Seguel, the mine union chief, who was arrested for issuing a call for the demonstrations last week in favour of restoring democracy.

The agency claimed that only 11 per cent of miners were on strike at El Salvador, 20 per cent at Andina and none at the big El Teniente mine.

But union headquarters claimed that the El Salvador and Andina mines were paralyzed and that miners in El Teniente were likely to resume their stoppage because 1,000 of them were dismissed for an initial 24-hour strike.

The union said many more than 1,800 strikers have really been dismissed.

The world's biggest open pit copper mine at Chuquibambilla in the north was placed under military control at the weekend and meetings were prohibited.

Meanwhile, Señor Seguel, denied in an interview in jail that he was being another Lech Walesa.

"I am not a Catholic," Señor Seguel said. "Walesa is fighting against a Communist regime. I am fighting against another sort."

Salvador rebels 'a year from defeat'

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Señor Alvaro Magaña, the provisional President of El Salvador, has claimed that there could be Marxist governments throughout Central America within a year if Nicaraguan-backed guerrillas succeed in defeating his Government.

The Salvadorean leader, who has just concluded a three-day visit to Washington, also predicted that Salvadorean forces could defeat the insurgents by next year if US military assistance was sustained, and there was no significant increase in Nicaraguan support for the rebels.

The main purpose of President Magaña's visit was to persuade a divided US Congress to approve the \$110m (£70m) military aid package for his Government which the Reagan Administration has requested.

In a series of meetings with congressional leaders, he emphasized that US aid was essential to achieve "lasting peace through democracy" in the region.

He made it clear, however, that he could not comply with congressional stipulations that increased military aid would only be approved if the Salvadorean Government agreed to unconditional talks with the guerrillas.

Meanwhile, two leading US

newspapers have published lengthy reports focusing on what is claimed to be a growing Cuban role in Nicaragua.

According to *The New York Times*, quoting a US intelligence report, General Arnaldo Ochoa Sánchez, described as "Cuba's top military commander", is now working in Nicaragua.

The intelligence report said that General Ochoa, who helped to organize the Cuban military build-up in Angola and Ethiopia, was believed to be planning a "large-scale Cuban move" into Nicaragua. Estimates of the number of Cuban military and civilian personnel in Nicaragua range from 4,000 to 8,000.

The Washington Post carried a report based on a 13-hour interview with a Nicaraguan defector, Señor Miguel Bolaños Hunter, a former state security official.

Señor Bolaños claimed that 80 Mig jets in Cuba had been designated for Nicaragua.

The US State Department said yesterday that it had no response to a reported request by Fathes Miguel D'Escoto, the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister, for talks with Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, to discuss what he claimed was a growing Honduran role in the conflict.

Desai sues reporter for CIA link story

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Mr Manoj Desai aged 87, former Prime Minister of India, announced at the weekend that he is suing an American investigative reporter, Mr Seymour Hersh, for \$5m (£3.3m).

Mr Hersh, in his recently published book *The Price of Power - Kissinger in the Nixon White House*, declared that Mr Desai was for many years a paid agent of the Central Intelligence Agency,

receiving \$20,000 (£13,000) a year for his information.

Newspapers, while reporting Mr Hersh's allegations prominently, have been running leading articles in which they say quite firmly that the idea is totally inconsistent with everything they know about the man who was a member of the Cabinet under both Mrs Indira Gandhi and her father, Jawahar Nehru, but left the Congress Party and became Prime Minister when Mrs Gandhi lost power.

Mr Hersh identifies Mr Desai as the source of information to Dr Kissinger that Mrs Gandhi had ordered plans for a lightning Israeli-type attack in West Pakistan during the Bangladesh crisis.

He adds: "Desai was a paid informer for the CIA and was considered one of the agency's most important assets. Former American intelligence officials recall that Desai was a star performer who was paid \$20,000 a year by the CIA during the Johnson Administration."

Gandhi attacks opposition over Punjab unrest

From Our Own Correspondent, Delhi

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, yesterday accused the Opposition of supporting the agitation in Punjab for their own political purposes "no matter what the effect on the country - in the mistaken impression that it will help their party".

She asked her opponents to declare exactly where they stood on the sabotage and murder which has taken place in the wake of the disturbances in the state.

She was speaking at an impromptu press conference at Delhi airport after her return from an 11-day tour in Europe. She said sharply that not one of the opposition parties had spoken out against the violence.

Camorra chief's wife and sister sought by police

From John Earle, Rome

Police were searching yesterday for the wife and elder sister of Don Raffaele Cutolo, the Naples Camorra leader, who were among 60 people to escape arrest last week in the biggest underworld roundup since the war.

The full list of arrest warrants, with about 900 names, has not yet been published.

Don Raffaele, aged 42, was already detained in a maximum security prison in Sardinia, where last month he married 22-year-old Immacolata Iacona.

Of the women arrested, Sister Aldina Murelli, from the Convent of the Most Precious Blood of Jesus, is alleged by police to have acted as courier, making messages and orders between pages of copies of the New Testament to give to prisoners.

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The Stuttgart summit: Change of direction on Middle East; close watch on Poland; call for East-West progress

The Ten agree to reopen links with Israel and unfreeze aid

From Michael Binyon Stuttgart

In an important change in the EEC's attitude to the Middle East, the leaders agreed during their summit to unfreeze the aid package for Israel, blocked at the council meeting in Brussels last June after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

With the abstention of Greece, which has close relations with the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the Community heads voted to allow, the relatively small amount of aid in a financial protocol already agreed to be delivered to Israel. The effect will also be to re-start official contacts between Israeli delegations and the EEC.

For the first time in years the leaders also did not specifically criticise Israeli policy in their declaration on the Middle East, although they expressed serious concern at the distress of the Palestinian civilian population.

The Ten called, however, for a prompt withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon, and confirmed their full support for President Geymour in his efforts to re-establish his Government's authority over Lebanon.

They welcomed Lebanon's peace agreement with Israel, and said they were ready to do all they could to support these countries' efforts to find a broader agreement.

Little time was left to do more than reiterate agreement on broad policy in various parts of the world. On East-West relations, the leaders noted the Pope's visit to Poland, and said only a national reconciliation

Changing from blue to pink to red

From Ian Murray Stuttgart

The Stuttgart European summit lived up to its advance billing by being the toughest and longest such occasion ever. It proved a withering battle for the body and soul of the tiny EEC exchequer between the forces of the penny-wise and those of the pound foolish.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, leading the attack against the idea that the EEC could spend its way out of trouble, spent most of the time in a nine-to-one situation, a position she seemed positively to relish. Some of her colleagues, despite bruising encounters with her over the past four years, still seemed surprised at her determination.

Her one true ally in the past was West Germany, but on this occasion Dr Helmut Kohl, the Chancellor, clearly felt that being chairman of the meeting meant a need for greater flexibility. In consequence he lost a compromising ear to the arguments of those who wanted to see the budget grow beyond its present limits.

With his experienced Foreign Minister, Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Chancellor had worked out a tight ground plan for the debate which was meant to take as much heat as possible out of the argument. The play was to try to treat the unpopular question of the British rebate as separately as possible from the more popular subject of how the Community should pay its way into the future.

Accordingly Mrs Thatcher was given her chance to plead



Winning smiles? Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe about to sign the EEC declaration on European union, with Mr Lubbers, the Dutch Premier on their left, looking on.

her case at length and with some detail very shortly after the summit got together in the Neues Schloss. Then the foreign ministers were peeled off into a separate working group to argue the nitty-gritty of the British rebate. While the heads of state and government cleared their throats to talk of grander things.

But although the foreign ministers began tossing figures around with the gay abandon of a bingo caller, none of them was high enough to interest Sir Geoffrey Howe, who was in the privileged position of

knowing precisely how much leeway the previous Chancellor of the Exchequer had allowed for in these negotiations.

So after a couple of hours of futile discussion on Friday evening the foreign ministers gave up and joined their leaders. Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey left the official dinner shortly after midnight and went into a deep tactical session on how to break the deadlock.

On Saturday morning, anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, Mrs Thatcher emerged from the mobtrusive blue

of the previous day to a striking: cyclamen pink and went hard at the enemy.

The foreign ministers meanwhile were having another abortive attempt to fix a figure. When they failed again it was still all to play for, with President Mitterrand insisting on leaving early to return to France so he could commemorate the anniversary of the day General de Gaulle gave back the fighting Free French their dignity.

By 2.25 there was still no agreement and time was running out before Mrs Thatcher's chief protagonist was due to cut and run.

Suddenly, and nobody afterwards could explain why, there was a breakthrough. At 2.50 the size of the provisional British rebate was settled and the heat went out of the battle.

Mrs Thatcher celebrated by putting on the reddest dress any of her aids could remember her wearing, and went out for more hard bargaining over dinner. A Sunday newspaper correspondent rang London and offered to do the story as either a humiliation or a triumph.

"You can read it both ways," he explained. "Write it as a humiliation," he was ordered. "It makes a better story."

200 arrests after riots in Berlin

Berlin (Reuters) - An estimated 150 people were injured and over 200 arrested in West Berlin after a demonstration against a planned right-wing anti-immigration march broke up in street fighting.

The clashes on Saturday were the worst since anti-nuclear protests during President Reagan's visit to West Berlin last June, police said.

The clashes began when police dispersed a 7,000-strong demonstration with tear gas after left-wing militants threw petrol bombs and stones. Fighting spilled over into side streets of the Kreuzberg district, where most of the city's Turkish immigrant community live.

Shop and bank windows were smashed, 53 police vehicles damaged, paving stones were ripped up and one telephone kiosk was blown up. Forty-six police were among the injured.

Home to roost

Basel, Belgium (AP) - A homing pigeon that got lost during a 45-mile race in 1979 has been found on the Indian Ocean island of Reunion, 5,593 miles away. "I suspect it got lost and landed on a ship that eventually went into the Indian Ocean", its owner said.

Taxi protest

Madrid (Reuters) - Madrid got a rude awakening early yesterday when 1,000 taxis paraded around the city centre sounding their horns in protest at the murder of a colleague. A union statement demanded better police protection and vehicles with partitions.

Island crisis

Colombo (Reuters) - The Sri Lankan Government has extended for a further month a national state of emergency, imposed to deal with violence after parliamentary and local elections on May 18.

Rebel to retire



Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre, aged 78, the traditionalist Roman Catholic rebel against the Vatican, who is to announce his retirement on June 29, according to a spokesman at Ecône, Switzerland. He ignored a Vatican order in 1976 to stop all priestly activities.

Gandhi millions

Delhi (Reuters) - The Oscar-winning film *Gandhi* has earned \$85m at box offices around the world since being released late last year, according to a spokesman for India's national film development corporation.

Tattoo of fear

Jakarta (Reuters) - Scores of young Indonesians are queuing for plastic surgery to remove tattoos from their bodies after the mystery killing of at least 200 people, all suspected criminals and almost all tattooed.

Countess sails

Valletta - The luxury liner Cunard Countess left yesterday after a refit at the Malta dry docks which cost £2.2m and lasted 44 days. The ship set sail for San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Iran executions

Geneva (AFP) - Iran executed six members of the Bahai faith, last Thursday spokesmen for the international Bahai community said. Their ages ranged from 22 to 60.

Going by tunnel

Lima (Reuters) - More than 100 prisoners, mostly drug traffickers, escaped from jail in Peru's south-eastern jungle after digging a tunnel to a private house nearby.

Turkish change

Ankara (Reuters) - New courts will be set up in Turkey next year to handle cases involving crimes against the state and security, now dealt with by martial law tribunals. The courts will operate from next May, six months after Turkey is due to return to civilian rule.

Counting pandas

Peking (AP) - China has started another census of its prized giant pandas, eight years after at least 130 died of starvation. The deaths in 1975-76 were blamed on a sudden blooming and dying of the animals' favourite food, a certain kind of bamboo.

Divorce sought

Los Angeles (Reuters) - Neil Simon, the playwright, whose play *Chapter Two* was said to have been based on his real-life experience of marriage, is seeking a divorce from Marsha Mason, the actress, after 10 years of marriage.

Leaders' declaration is welcomed as a step towards European union

The Stuttgart summit agreed on a text aiming at greater European union, which had been negotiated in great detail over the past two and a half years. Much watered down from its original form, it was nevertheless welcomed yesterday by Dr Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, as a step in the right direction towards European union.

Its objectives were formed "on the basis of an awareness of a common destiny and the wish to affirm a European identity". The aim was "to achieve ever increasing solidarity and joint action" with the intention of consolidating "the progress

already made towards European union in both economic and political fields...by reinforcing existing policies within the framework of the treaties of Paris and Rome."

These are some of the main points in the 20-page declaration. They are reproduced textually.

Objectives to strengthen and continue the development of the Communities, which are the nucleus of European union, by reinforcing existing policies and elaborating new policies within the framework of the treaties of Paris and Rome.

To strengthen and develop European political cooperation through the elaboration and adop-

tion of joint positions and joint action, on the basis of intensified consultations, in the areas of foreign policy, including the coordination of the positions of member-states on the political and economic aspects of security. So as to promote and facilitate the progressive development of such positions and actions in a growing number of foreign policy fields.

To promote, to the extent that these activities cannot be carried out within the framework of the treaties, closer cooperation on cultural matters, in order to affirm the awareness of a common cultural heritage as an element in the European identity.

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Royal visitors' first week in Canada

Rude shocks and warm words

From John Best Ottawa

The Prince and Princess of Wales have received an exuberant and often uninhibited welcome, as well as a few rude surprises, in the first week of their 17-day visit to Canada.

There has been an outpouring of affection for the royal couple in the cities and small coastal towns of Atlantic Canada. In Saint John, New Brunswick, 70,000 people turned out to greet them.

In Shelburne, a small ship-building town on the south-west coast of Nova Scotia, hundreds of people broke through rope barriers and raced down a waterfront street in good-natured pursuit of the Prince and Princess.



Pow-wow: The Princess of Wales with one of the Indian chiefs who greeted the royal couple at Charlottetown, New Brunswick.

Others were not so lucky. A visit to the picturesque fishing village of Lunenburg had to be squeezed into a mere 10 minutes because of delays in the royal itinerary caused by bad weather.

The visit has also produced its sour and perplexing moments. Canadians are still shaking their heads, for example, over some disjointed remarks made by Mr Richard Hatfield, the Premier of New Brunswick, at a dinner in Saint John on Friday night.

There were suggestions by reporters that Mr Hatfield's toast to the royal pair, which left Prince Charles "speechless", may have been inspired by a few too many spirits.

Mr Hatfield, aged 52, an admirer of royalty, mystified everyone at the dinner when he told the Prince and Princess: "We have heard and read the lies, your Royal Highness and the Princess. Today, it was wonder-

ful to meet and know the truth."

He proposed an effusive "toast to love the Prince and Princess of Wales."

"Let the flame burn," Mr Hatfield said, "to warm hope, to extinguish cynicism and de-

spair, to heat the soul that remains and remembers."

He did not elaborate on his reference to lies, and later mystified reporters even more by telling them: "I don't shake hands with the workers."

An enthusiastic welcome in the old garrison and naval town of Halifax earlier was marred by publication in the local paper, *The Daily News*, of some supposedly off-the-record remarks by the Prince and Princess at a press reception on the royal yacht Britannia.

It quoted her as saying that she gets a "horrible feeling" in her chest and wants to stay inside, when the British press prints nasty stories about the Royal Family. It also quoted the Prince as saying the press does not always tell the truth.

When the Prince and Princess visited Campbellton, New Brunswick, on Saturday, steel barriers separated them from the thousands who came to see them.

Doctors go hungry in Israel

From David Bernstein Jerusalem

The Israeli Cabinet yesterday decided that Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, should personally intervene to seek an end to the four-month old doctors' wage dispute. This is now reaching a critical stage, with more than 1,000 doctors on hunger strike.

The hunger strike, which started at the Soroka medical centre in Beersheba last week, had by yesterday spread to include most of the country's large hospitals.

Soroka itself was at a standstill yesterday, with all new patients being referred to other hospitals, mainly those in Jerusalem which so far have been among the least affected by the strike.

The cabinet meeting, which authorized Mr Begin to throw his personal weight into the dispute for the first time, was marked by an acrimonious exchange between Mr Yoram Aridor, the Finance Minister, and Mr Eliezer Shostak, the Health Minister.

There has been considerable tension between the two ministers for several weeks, with Mr Shostak tending to favour an accommodation with the doctors and Mr Aridor in favour of sticking to a tough line that would give the doctors less than a third of the 100 per cent wage rise they are demanding.

Medical checks: A strike spokeswoman said the doctors were being regularly checked by colleagues. Those with heart conditions or other ailments had been ordered not to fast, Reuters reports.

A Treasury spokesman rejected arbitration.

Rebel battle thwarts Arafat

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Mr Abu Saleh's Palestine Liberation Organization rebels won a further victory over Mr Yasser Arafat's Fatah guerrillas at the weekend by starting an artillery battle in the Lebanese Bekaa Valley that effectively delayed an important PLO conference - a meeting that would have overwhelmingly supported Mr Arafat's leadership.

In the most serious outbreak of fighting within the Palestinian guerrilla movement since the mutiny against Mr Arafat started on May 7, Libyan troops equipped with tanks and mortars tried to take control of the Beirut-Damascus international highway near Chitaura, ordering Arafat loyalists off the road.

In Damascus, gunmen tried to murder Colonel Ezzeddin Sherif (Abu Zaid), one of Mr Arafat's senior military commanders, as he inspected a Palestine camp near the Syrian capital.

In a burst of sub-machine gun fire, Colonel Sherif was hit in the head and both legs. His son was also hurt in the attack, and a PLO spokesman claimed later that mutineers had been responsible for the assassination attempt.

Over the weekend, Mr Arafat himself spent much of his time trying to convene meetings of Fatah's Central and Revol-

utionary councils which would - if the conferences take place - give overwhelming backing to the official PLO leadership.

Without the public support of the 76-strong Revolutionary Council, Mr Arafat has no credible mandate to crush the mutineers in open fighting, even though his own men are now being forced to fight for their own existence in the Bekaa.

At one point yesterday, PLO gunmen supporting Mr Arafat set up checkpoints on the highway through Chitaura and demanded the identification papers not only of passing motorists but of their own guerrillas as well, a sure sign of the degree of distrust and suspicion now prevalent within the Palestinian movement.

The Syrian Army, evidently wearying of the internecine fighting which its own Government had gone some way to provoke, positioned T54 tanks along the main road during the afternoon to prevent any further battles.

Mr Khalil al-Wazzir (Abu Jihad), the PLO's military commander, turned up in Chitaura during the morning and announced that two guerrillas from Mr Ahmed Jibril's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine - General Command - which supports

Libya - had been killed in the fighting to retake a PLO battalion headquarters.

He said that Mr Jibril's men, together with Libyan troops and PLO dissidents, had fired machine guns at vehicles driven by Fatah guerrillas. According to Mr al-Wazzir, Syrian soldiers escorted the rebels to safety after they surrendered their captured military base.

Yesterday's fighting took place scarcely a mile behind the Syrian front lines in the Bekaa.

Meanwhile, the PLO has been active in Beirut. Late on Saturday night three Palestinians carrying a bomb in a white Peugeot car blew themselves up at a road junction in the west of the city. Two of the men died instantly. Their bodies were blown to pieces across the balconies and roofs of neighbouring apartment blocks.

When the car exploded, I was only 70 yards away and by the time I reached the scene a Gendarme was examining the victim's identity cards which he had found in a small plastic packet.

He handed me three cards, one of which bore the PLO's Fatah guerrilla emblem of a rifle and a map of mandate Palestine, and carried the photograph of a man identified as Mr Ahmed Hassan Ramadan.

Relief aid not diverted

Addis Ababa (Reuters) - An eight-man European Community parliamentary delegation arrived to tour Ethiopia's drought-hit areas and inspect development projects financed by the Community.

M Michel Poniatowski, the former French Interior Minister, head of the delegation, said

on arrival that he was convinced beyond doubt that no aid was being diverted to the Soviet Union and the Ethiopian Army, as London newspapers had alleged earlier this year.

The reports prompted the European Parliament to place a temporary ban on supplies of famine aid to Ethiopia.

Banned Russian oratorio given ovation

Vienna (Reuters) - Alfred Shnitke, the Soviet Union's leading modernist composer, received a standing ovation yesterday at the world premiere in Vienna of an oratorio on Dr Faust, banned in Moscow last month.

Shnitke's work *Be Soboye i Vigilant* was banned by the Soviet authorities on May 22, two days before the first of two scheduled performances in Moscow's Tchaikovsky Hall. The ban was because of mysticism in the libretto and a minor role given to Alla Pugachova, the Soviet Union's best known pop star.

The 45-minute oratorio, based on an early version of the Faust legend, portrays a man who trades his soul to the Devil for mystical powers in a work mingling classical opera, atonal music, and foot-stomping rock.

A confused audience broke into hesitant applause which swelled to a standing ovation as the 48-year-old composer was beckoned on to the platform by the Soviet conductor, Gennady.



Richard Szalma is incurable. He's not unhelpable.

Richard Szalma is 20. Just like most young men of his age he enjoys a pint at the local and pop music. His illness, Wilson's Disease, is now usually curable, but not in Richard's case. He is confined to a wheelchair and has lost the use of his voice.

At the moment he carries on conversations by tapping out messages on an electronic communicator. He has a lot to say and with the help of modern therapy and

electronics we hope to make his communication ever more fluent.

We care for some 270 incurable patients, and many of them, like Richard, have communication problems.

Skilled nursing, therapy and medical treatment do much to help. And our new Research and Rehabilitation Wing examines and advances their long-term care.

We are a registered charity (No. 205907) and rely upon donations, covenants and legacies. Please help. Please send in the coupon.

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Patrons: HM The Queen and HM The Queen Mother.



To: Air Commodore D. F. Rixson, OBE, DFC, AFC, Director of Appeals, The Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Dept. TB, West Hill, Putney, London SW15 3SW.

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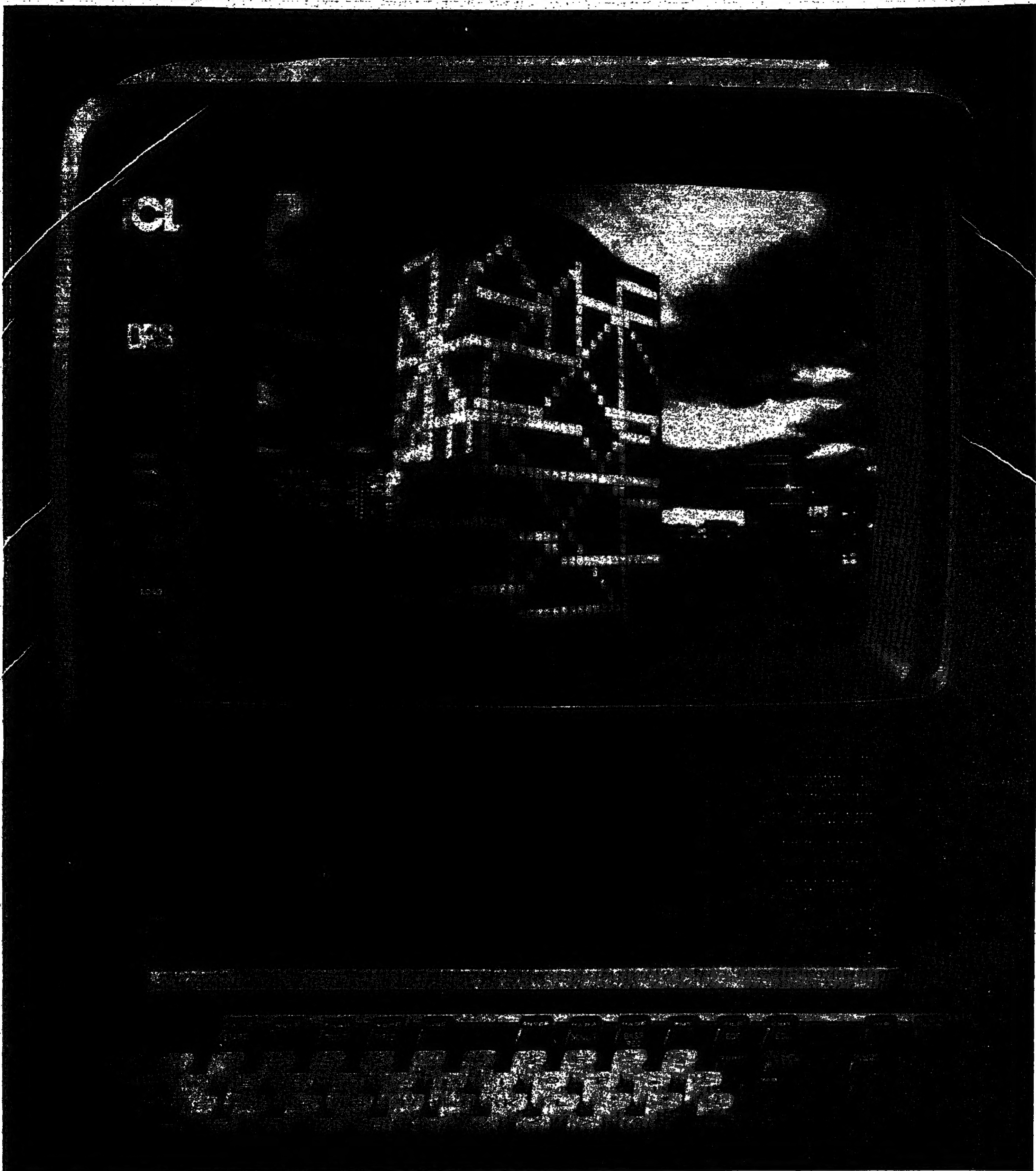
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We should be talking to each other.

ICL

SPECTRUM

All-American in SW19?

moreover...
Miles KingtonWhich is
the real
Bond?

My name is Bond. Edward Bond. I am a playwright and my job is making sure that things happen to people. Sometimes these are very unpleasant things, but then again sometimes they are very unpleasant people. Quite often they are people who are trying to take over the world, and my superior don't like that, so they ask me quietly to get rid of them.

You may have read about me in the papers. "Bond in orgy of violence." "Bond organizes the slaughter."

The job I'm on at the moment is the biggest yet. It all started one sunny spring day when I got a message from the boss to meet him at the usual place. That's the bar at the Royal Court Theatre, Sloane Square. Don't ask me why we meet there.

I was the first at the bar. I asked the barman for a pint of bitter, poured the way he knows I like it.

"Very good, Mr Bond," he said. I watched him pour it. First he took a pint glass out of the washing-up rack, then he put it under the pipe and started the beer flowing. He frothed a lot and came over the top, whereupon he wiped off the excess and put the glass in a puddle of beer on the counter. It was just the way I liked it. I took a sip.

"All right for you, Mr Bond?"

"It's bloody awful."

He smiled. It was what I always said. He put my change in the same puddle.

"Ah, there you are, Bond," said the familiar voice behind me. "Glad you could come. I think we've got something special for you this time. What do you know about a man they call Lear?"

"Not much," I said. "Thinks he's a big shot. Runs countries. Has daughter trouble. Hangs around with fools. They call him 'The King', don't they?"

"That's the one," said the boss. "We want him... given the treatment. The Bond treatment."

"Don't tell me," I said. "He's trying to take over the world."

"Something like that. Do whatever you think necessary, but don't let me know what it is."

I sometimes think the boss is a bit squeamish.

"Have a few eyes put out, that sort of thing?" I said, just to rile him. He winced.

"Only if it's absolutely necessary. Oh, and do some research first - don't just go in guns blazing. Bond. The critics don't like it."

He knew what the critics could do about it, but even so I found myself half an hour later at our research place, the one they call the London Library.

"Got anything on 'King' Lear?" I asked the man.

"Not much, Mr Bond. The last full report is about 300 years old. It's very good in its own way, but..."

I had a look at it. It was good in its own way, but it desperately needed rewriting and updating. How was I meant to do a good job on this King Lear, when no-one in the department had done any work on him in 300 years? Did I ever tell you this country is in one almighty mess?

Sometimes I feel like taking it over myself and running it properly.

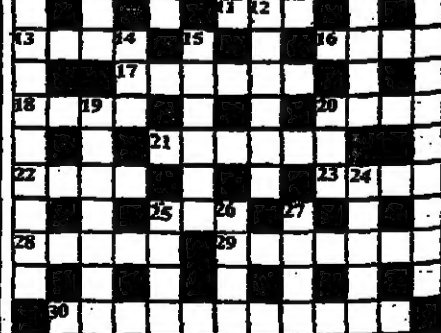
"I'll take this," I told the librarian. I went out of the library and down the steps, where it had started to rain, the way I like it. I didn't get much chance to enjoy the rain, though, because just as I hit the pavement a large car came off the street and almost ran me over. I rolled sideways out of harm's way and came up holding the card which tells people where to phone if I'm in an accident. T.L.S. Arts Council, places like that.

"My God, I'm most awfully sorry," said the lady in control of the car. She would be sorry, wouldn't she? She'd just missed me.

I knew her at once. Hard, professional, sincere, passionate, melting, tough as old boots - she had to be an actress from the RSC. The opposition. I gave her my look, the one that makes people wish they were back at RADA, trod on her toes and walked on.

Something told me a lot of blood would flow before the Lear came over. I had a feeling I was going to enjoy it.

CONCISE CROSSWORD
(No 85)



- ACROSS
- Run-down (11)
 - Result (7)
 - Out of hearing (5)
 - People's representatives (12)
 - Kilo (4)
 - Journey (4)
 - Forceful flow (6)
 - Mild oath (4)
 - Stow-away (3)
 - Spanish dance (6)
 - Fat (4)
 - Comparative conjunction (4)
 - Wound master (3)
 - Exaggerate (3)
 - Red pepper (7)
 - Funeral centre (11)
- DOWN
- Fibre (5)
 - Frantic state (4)
 - The same (4)
 - Griffin (4)
 - Event (7)
 - Hawthorn-like shrub (11)
 - Harmful (11)
 - Ambitious person (6)
 - Gilded bronze (6)
 - Artist's workshop (7)
 - Received (3)
 - Japanese vase (9)
 - Location (4)
 - Box (4)

SOLUTION TO No 84

ACROSS: 1 Stampoo 5 Fifth 8 Air 9 Postwar 10 Embus 11 Fine 12 Defence 14 Rightful owner 15 Masonic 18 Cuts 21 Clara 22 Idiote 23 Rust 24 Stood 25 Bitter

DOWN: 1 Sept 2 Ass 3 Plover tankard 4 Dared 5 Free from guilt 6 Lebanon 7 Hostelry 8 Grimaces 15 Gestapo 17 Chimp 19 Tide 20 Icon

THE TIMES
GUIDE TO WIMBLEDON

With almost a million pounds prize money at stake, a record

entry prepares for an early start at Wimbledon

today. Rex Bellamy examines the prospects and assesses the seeds

The Wimbledon championships will begin today at half past noon, except on the centre court and court one, where the traditional two o'clock start will give spectators time to finish lunch. The compromise makes sense. The earlier time, which was desirable anyway, is designed to accommodate 30 more women: the influx that has increased by 46 the total number of matches in the three events affected. A shorter day is necessary on the two, main courts because they are used daily, whereas any outside court suffering from wear and tear can be rested.

Twice in the past eight years citizens of the United States have come tantalisingly close to winning all five championships. They last achieved this in 1939 when Alice Marble and Bobby Riggs each won three titles and Sarah Fabyan and Elwood Cooke shared the women's and men's doubles championships. With the reservation that Martina Navratilova was Czechoslovak-born, the US have a particularly strong hand this year. They provide the top seeds in all five events and, except in the men's doubles, have obvious alternative champions should the favourites fail.

Wimbledon is a remarkably American tournament. Most Americans have a high regard for the tradition it embodies and are equally impressed by its international stature as a commercially successful segment of the entertainment industry. Fast courts are prevalent in the US and Wimbledon's grass suits the American temperament. To risk a generalization, Americans tend to be more at ease than most in an environment that encourages restless impatience, excited improvisation and the quick results arising from relentless speed.

Two players of each sex can be given much chance of emerging as singles champions. John McEnroe's emotional problems and occasionally troublesome joints may be less critical than the fact that, as Ivan Lendl and Jimmy Connors have demonstrated, he can sometimes be subdued by persistently hard hitting. On the other hand, McEnroe no longer holds any grand slam title in singles or doubles and will therefore be highly motivated.

At the age of 30, Connors has learned how to shorten the rallies and husband his boisterous energies. His draw should not take much out of him and he has regained competitive confidence that, two or three years ago, seemed to be waning. Connors looks a slightly better bet than McEnroe.

Lendl, the Buster Keaton of tennis, may justify his position as third seed, especially if the courts are dry. Of the rest, Johan Kriek and Steve Denton should be prominent and the winner of the first match between Tim Mayotte and Mark Dickson could also have a good tournament.

Miss Navratilova is the most accomplished grass-court player in the

women's draw, but seems to be vulnerable on big occasions. In the last three grand slam championships she has been beaten by Pamela Shriver, Chris Lloyd and Kathleen Horvath. Mrs Lloyd won all three titles, could therefore complete a grand slam at Wimbledon, and at 28 is aware that such a chance is unlikely to recur.

Miss Navratilova's best form would be too good for Mrs Lloyd. But Miss Navratilova cannot afford any frailty if she is to beat Hana Mandlikova, Miss Shriver and Mrs Lloyd in consecutive

matches - as she will probably have to. Miss Navratilova must be favourite, but I would not risk much money on her.

Other players to watch, because they still improve, may be Miss Shriver, Miss Mandlikova, Bettina Bunge, Barbara Potter and Joanna Durie - though the British number one faces a formidable third-round challenge from Zina Garrison, Evonne Cawley or Eva Pfaff.

Britain's best chance may be in the mixed doubles, the event that has

benefited from the biggest increase in prize money (116.5 per cent more than last year's figure). John Lloyd's partner, the nimble Wendy Turnbull, is a fine volleyer. Last year they were French champions and runners-up at Wimbledon.

This delightful event has attracted many old favourites. Bob Hewitt and Miss Wade have a combined age of 81. Frew McMillan, 41, forms an all-Bristol partnership with Miss Durie. There are two promising all-black teams: Miss Garrison and Rodney Harmon

and Camille Benjamin and Chip Hooper.

The total prize money will be £904,246, of which £851,286 has been allocated to the five championships. The men's champion will win £66,000, the women's champion £60,000. But Yannick Noah, ranked number one by the World Championship Tennis organisation, is not competing. "I don't like playing on grass," he said. If Noah, thinks tennis at this level is just a recreation, maybe he should have a serious talk with McEnroe.

MEN'S SINGLES: THE SEEDS



1 Jimmy Connors
USA, Age 30, 12th
appearance. Champion 74,
82. Runner-up 75, 77,
78. Aggressive left-hander,
game based on violent
ground strokes. A grunter.



2 John McEnroe
USA, Age 24, 7th
appearance. Champion 81.
Runner-up 80, 82.
Naturally talented left-
hander with good touch
and fast reactions.



3 Ivan Lendl
Czechoslovakia, Age 23,
4th appearance. Best year:
80 (4th round). Almost
irresistible when first
service and forehand work.
May lack flexibility on grass.



4 Guillermo Vilas
Argentina, Age 30, 10th
appearance. Quarter-finalist
75, 78. Left-handed
baseline, not at best on
grass. Former French,
US, Australian champion.



1 Martina Navratilova
USA, Age 26, 11th
appearance. Champion 74,
79, 82. Czech-born left-
hander, best exponent of
"big" game since Mrs Court.
Should be irresistible.



2 Chris Lloyd
USA, Age 28, 12th
appearance. Champion 74,
78, 81. At or near top since
1971. Needs Wimbledon to
complete grand slam. Grass
is not her best surface.



3 Andrea Jaeger
USA, Age 18, 4th
appearance. Quarter-finalist
80. Still improving, with
development of forecourt
skills now that she has
matured physically.



4 Tracy Austin
USA, Age 20, 7th
appearance. Semi-finalist
79, 80. Twice US champion,
but competitive hunger
temporarily less evident
since girl became woman.



5 Mats Wilander
Sweden, Age 19, 3rd
appearance. Best year: 80
(4th round). Like Borg in
many respects, but plays
forecourt more than
Borg at same age.



7 Jose-Luis Clerc
Argentina, Age 24, 5th
appearance. Best year 79
(4th round). Sensitive,
somewhat twitchy, torn
depends on confidence -
seldom evident on grass.



8 Vitas Gerulaitis
USA, Age 28, 10th
appearance. Semi-finalist
77, 78. Favoured on grass
by his speed, agility and
volleying skill. Service
not heavy enough.



9 Steve Denton
USA, Age 26, 3rd
appearance. Best year 82
(4th round). Powerful first
service wins him many easy
points on fast courts. Twice
runner-up in Australia.



6 Pamela Shriver
USA, Age 20, 6th
appearance. Semi-finalist
81. A different American
who wins her points in
the forecourt. Tall, lean,
a little ungainly.



8 Bettina Bunge
Germany, Age 20, 5th
appearance. Semi-finalist
82. Swiss-born, brought up
in Peru, lives in Florida.
Progress impressive but
form rather erratic.



7 Wendy Turnbull
Australia, Age 30, 12th
appearance. Three-time
quarter-finalist. Quick on
feet, fine volleyer, but
has lacked depth of
confidence in singles.



3 Hana Mandlikova
Czechoslovakia, Age 21,
5th appearance. Runner-up
81. Facile shot-maker
reminiscent of Evonne
Cawley. Variable confidence
decides how well she plays.



11 Johan Kriek
USA, Age 25, 6th
appearance. Quarter-finalist
81, 82. South African-born.
Twice Australian champion,
eliminated by McEnroe at
last two Wimbledons.



12 Kevin Curren
South Africa, Age 25, 4th
appearance. Best year 80
(4th round). Broad-
shouldered specialist in
serve and volley. Partners
Denton in doubles.



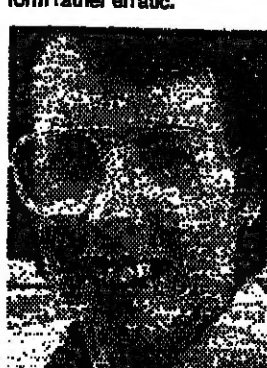
13 Brian Gottfried
USA, Age 31, 11th
appearance. Semi-finalist
80. A professional who
plays the percentages. Good
forehand volley and back-
hand, but can misfire.



14 Pat Scanlon
USA, Age 26, 7th appearance.
Quarter-finalist 79. Dreamy,
unpredictable competitor,
can make it look easy.
Amateur musician at
mercy of his moods.



15 Sylvia Hanika
Germany, Age 23, 6th
appearance. Best year 82
(4th round). Strongly-built
left-hander. Much in
common with Navratilova,
but less disciplined.



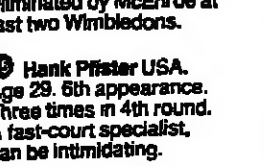
16 Billie Jean King
USA, Age 39, Champion 66,
67, 68, 72, 73, 75.
Holds record 20 Wimbledon
championships (14 doubles).
Best in forecourt, with
exemplary low volleys.



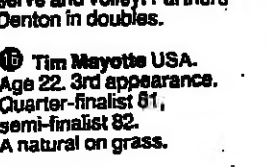
17 Barbara Potter
USA, Age 21, 6th
appearance. Quarter-finalist
82. Left-hander with best
mixture of services in
women's tennis. Rest of
game is still catching up.



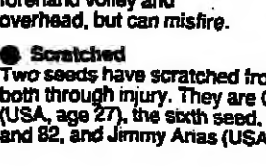
18 Virginia Ruzici
Romania, Age 28, 11th
appearance. Twice quarter-
finalist. Leggy, lively athlete
with strong forehand and
service; less formidable
when they are not working.



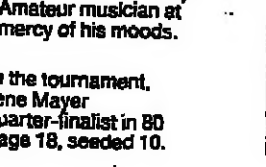
19 Hank Pfister
USA, Age 29, 6th appearance.
Three times in 4th round.
A fast-court specialist,
can be intimidating.



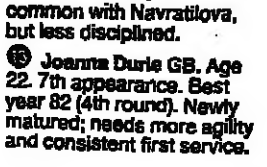
20 Tim Mayotte
USA, Age 22, 3rd appearance.
Quarter-finalist 81,
semi-finalist 82.
A natural on grass.



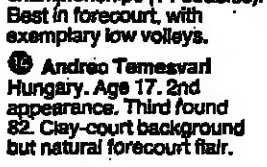
21 Gene Mayer
USA, Age 27, the sixth seed, quarter-finalist in 80
and 82, and Jimmy Arias (USA, age 18, seeded 10).



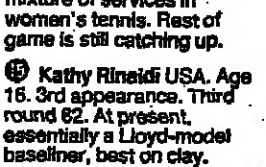
22 Zina Garrison
USA, Age 22, 7th appearance. Best
year 82 (4th round). Newly
matured; needs more agility
and consistent first service.



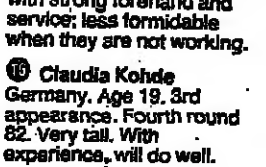
23 Evonne Cawley
Australia, Age 17, 2nd
appearance. Third round
82. Clay-court background
but natural forecourt flair.



24 Kathy Rinealdi
USA, Age 18, 3rd appearance.
Third round 82. At present,
essentially a Lloyd-model
baseline, best on clay.



25 Claudia Kohde
Germany, Age 19, 3rd
appearance. Fourth round
82. Very tall. With
experience, will do well.



26 Camille Benjamin
USA, Age 18, 4th appearance.
Fourth round 82. Very tall. With
experience, will do well.



A sideways look at the British way of life

Adam the Gardener, the comic strip hero, is still alive somewhere deep in rural Britain, pruning his orchards, up a tripod ladder, but he comes of a dying breed. The horny hands of soil, like good butlers, are difficult to find even in the country, where deference lingers on. As for the city, it is not even worth slipping a card in the newspaper's window; gardeners have gone to ground. Enter the new gardeners. Profitability Brown PLC, who combine the clinical efficiency of an ambulance team with the financial ingenuity of a private doctor.

You can see them screech to a halt outside the best hairdressers and estate agents, lights flashing. Out jump the plant surgeons in their pale green

overalls, clutching a siphon spray and a transfusion of Baby Biotin. It's a bad case. A broad-leaved, six-foot yucca has taken a pasting. After weeks of unrelieved aridity, fed only by a passing cigarette butt and infrequent coffee dregs, it is wilting dangerously. A kindly cleaner had once wiped its pores with milk, which had brought it out in brown splodges. A clear case for Dr Gertrude Jekyll and Mr Hyde, the Supa Bupa for the Pukka Yucca. Their cure? A transplant. Out goes the battered drooper, in comes a sun-tanned stand-in, looking as if it has just flown in from Rio.

This new breed of gardener is not just for the swish public relations office and the advertising firm who like to give the appearance of a Somerset Maugham drawing room. Those townies who don't like to get their hands dirty can hire gardeners to swoop upon their crops. There is a London company which specializes in tending window boxes for those who can't cope with all that mowing and weeding. And there are experts in roof gardens, Japanese gardens, greenhouses, patios and water gardens. I dare say there is an urban tree surgeon (Motor "Little oaks from large acorns grow") who will come and trim your bonsai with

nail clippers. Last month's *The Magazine*, London's up-market free glossy, advertised the likes of those greenie-fingered gardeners who "specialize in interesting trellis work", and a firm "well known for their decorations for weddings and for planting window boxes and urns", which takes its money home in a wheelbarrow. There's big money in the bijou gardenette for those who are handy with a trowel.

There is also the small urban garden equivalent of an interior designer, who can transform that untidy paved area of concrete where the dustbins live into what estate agents would no-doubt call "an outside room, with double-aspect wall hangings (ivy), trompe l'oeil vista (old mirror hung opposite back door) and Italianate urn garden (chimney pots with wall flowers)". I have a small garden (yard) myself which is in the process of transformation (looks a mess), but I have high hopes (am pretty sceptical) that it will be a perfect little sun trap (it has high walls) when my garden designer (my wife) has finished (spending a fortune on it).

Once it's done, of course, the urban garden can be just as exhausting as the rural plot. There is clearing the roof garden of the crows' nests;

vacuuming the patio; hosing down the statuette; pruning the orange tree; replacing the spot lamps; washing the garden furniture cushion covers; decaying the fish pond; mowing the Astroturf; clipping *House & Garden*. And many luxuries of gardening are forbidden. There is no room for a garden shed, so the fork hangs next to the ironing board. A good compost heap does nothing for neighbour relations. Dustmen sometimes talk at humping last year's annuals away. And, when it comes to bonfires, there's no smoke without fire engines.

Still, there is nothing more heartening on a quiet summer's night than hearing the raucous squawk of a cocktail party enjoying next door's afforested balcony. What could be more countrified than smelling the acrid fumes of a dozen firelighters as they fail to ignite a wheel-on barbecue? The urban garden is designed for entertaining *al fresco* on the four nights of the year when it is warm enough. Otherwise, it is a good talking point as the rain washed away the priceless John Innes to clog up the drains and the neighbourhood tom cat digs up the daffodil bulbs.

Nicholas Wapshott

Penny Perrick

Real men don't buy flowers



In the Interflora television commercial, a heartick young man bounds into a florist and, before you can say Edna Everage, his girl-friend is presented with a giant-sized bunch of gladioli.

This is not, Interflora told me, a true interpretation of the service it provides. Most deliveries are made not as part of a scheme to declare passionate love but to say "Happy birthday, mother", or "Get well, soon". In real life, most customers who make these little spontaneous gestures of affection are women and in this, its Diamond Jubilee year, the flower delivery outfit is trying very hard to persuade more men to say it with flowers.

According to the company's own research, the way men feel about entering a flower shop is the way they feel about approaching the lingerie counter - they get into a state of almost hysterical embarrassment. The bravest of them all try to overcome this ridiculous weakness. My husband, one year, when my birthday was due, stalked right into the late, much lamented Janet Reger boutique and asked straight out for a size 36, only fleeing in horror when he was asked "Underwired?" But he has nerves of steel; lesser men wouldn't have made it through the shop door.

To make things easier for them, Interflora is introducing a service called the Impulse Bouquet. They discovered that what men found perfectly ghastly was having to say, "I'll have six tulips, some of those pink roses and a bit of fern, please". So the Impulse Bouquet is already made up and yours for a fiver.

Unless the one they love warrants a long-distance delivery, men will still have to negotiate the shaming business of being seen holding a bunch of flowers while en route to their destination. Maybe they can slip it inside their jacket and pretend it's something non-threatening like a shoulder-holster.

Once tender messages came silk-embroidered

Such molly-coddling wasn't always necessary. Soldiers in the Boer War gave their sweethearts heart-shaped pin-cushions with beaded pins that they sometimes whittled themselves. These tokens carried tender, silk-embroidered messages, such as:

"Forget thee never
While throbs in my breast
The heart that for ever
With thee longs to rest
Thou to me art a treasure
Which hallowes each spot
Life has little pleasure
Where thou art not."

Then I suppose word got around that this kind of thing was sissy and the top romantic gesture became a box of chocolates with the wrong sort of centres. The Impulse Bouquet, being less fattening, is more acceptable, yet I don't know whether its ready-made appeal will be enough to lure men inside the flower shop. Flower shops may have to insist that all retail outlets are redecorated in dark panelling and that every effort should be made to cultivate a carnation that smells of steak and kidney pudding.

Options. Company. Woman's World...the titles of British magazines for women are as seductively inviting as their contents, those glossy pages crammed with cosmetics and cookery. Yet they might soon be overtaken by a new kind of women's magazine, one that sees women as workers rather than consumers. Japanese women already read such a magazine avidly, which has persuaded the publisher to go from a weekly to a twice-weekly format. The title shows a true awareness of women's lot: the magazine is called *Travail*.

Tomorrow

Suzi Menkes takes a terpsichorean look at the British fashion scene and the stuff that midsummer nights dreams are made on

Mulch ado about nothing

Box Brownies

Cathy Brown and Effie Keanan Young housewives and mothers with a mobile garden centre

We spent a while debating what to do with our time... we used to go on day trips out of London to nurseries and gardens and we noticed that the wholesale stuff was so much nicer than the retail. After one trip, sitting in the conservatory, we suddenly decided to start a mobile garden centre of our own. We found a bulb supplier in Lincolnshire who imported and grew Dutch bulbs and was willing to supply small businesses like ours - and a local carpenter phoned out of the blue and offered to make us wooden window boxes. We started door-to-door leafleting and

then people started to ring us... We put in far more bulbs than most people do - 30 or 40 to a box. Bulbs frighten people you know, they don't know how deep to plant or even which way up they should be. After the bulb season is over in April, the boxes looked rather bare, so we planted miniature conifers, and euonymus and those little orange trees - and people seemed to like them. The great secret of keeping boxes or hanging baskets is to water a lot, and to dead head - which produces far more flowers. Now we've a lot of customers - trendy people who like hanging baskets, novelists, television people, OAPs, and we supplied a lot of plants to people living in the Barbican - but our best customers are probably young working couples who haven't the time to create or maintain them themselves.



Kitchen garden

Dan Whitehead (pictured) and Jeremy Cassel, owner and manager of Dan's Restaurant, about their patio garden

We get a simply enormous demand for tables in the garden. The minute the sun comes out everyone wants to eat outside, which is wonderful except that the weather is changeable. Today for example it started sunny. If we can afford it I think we'd like a sliding glass roof - so that it would be open to the sky when fine and you could still sit out if the weather went a bit off... The restaurant's been open about three years so it's quite a young garden. It was all rather overgrown with Russian Vine but we cut that back, put up lots of trellis,

filled tubs with geraniums and daisies - customers seem to like it. There's no great design behind it - it's a squarish patio with whitewashed walls. We try to keep a garden theme throughout the restaurant - green and terracotta. We all take a hand at looking after it - watering and regular tidying up to keep it looking attractive. Perhaps the tubs receive the odd cigarette butt or drop of wine, but it really isn't a problem. What is are the greenfly which occasionally pop into a glass or on to a plate - though I think our customers accept that with good grace. They know we can't be there to catch every one as it falls! Another reason why customers like the garden is perhaps because it is very quiet, away from the traffic. And there are no residents around to disturb.

Bloomin' high

Pamela Street, Author, with a fifth-floor Mayfair roof garden

It's really quite tiny - and I used to do nothing to it. The surface was lethal, covered with a sort of algae. One day I took a scrubbing brush and a pole to it and discovered lovely white tiles underneath. Now I do them every fortnight - the floor slopes slightly so that the water gets brushed into the street but no one has complained! I started with half a tub which a nice man from Constance Spry bought me - he's since become a great friend. Now I have lots of tubs and troughs round the edge and a tiny white wheelbarrow, a round table and two chairs and my dear daughter has just

given me a nice umbrella - and I've just acquired a little wickered bird house, but so far no birds. I used to feed them but all the fat pigeons came and I had to clean the floor every day - and I could never grow anything, yellow because the birds always eat yellow flowers. What else? Well there are two bay trees - nice for cooking - quite a lot of variegated ivy, marvellous honeysuckle, two clematis. I water every morning - in spite of the recent rain. If you don't keep things damp all the time they bake up here... It's awfully expensive. Everything goes along beautifully for about a month or so, then I have to take a taxi down to the garden centre, come rushing back with my purchases and within an hour it's transformed. Then I sit down and relax.



Bed and border

Michael Watson, Owner of Number Sixteen Hotel, South Kensington

When I bought Number Sixteen the garden was a receptacle for tea leaves and builder's rubble. The only thing here was a funny old hydrangea and a lilac tree. That was in 1969. In 1972 I bought the house next door - number seventeen, and then several years ago, number fifteen. There are basically three gardens, but I've blurred the edges so it looks like one doesn't it? The Ancient Monuments people - or whatever they're called - told me I could lower the walls but I don't remove them completely - ridiculous don't you think? It's jolly nice that so many guests have views. The hotel is

usually 80 per cent American and they often say they can't believe this is central London... It's absolutely marvellous for camellias, which simply love London and in my experience never fail. We're standing on the site of an old market garden you know. Over there is a fine little fellow, a real little treasure. That's a life-size statue of Charles Hudson, Court Dwarf to Charles I. There are only two in the country - the other's at Longleat. Mine was left me in a will. I love the garden - do it all myself apart from a gardener who comes for half a day in summer. The nicest compliment was when I received a letter from an old couple in the States up there. They said "We've never met and we probably never will, but we just wanted to tell you what a delight your garden is."

Barren court

Jane McKerron, Freelance journalist and racing correspondent for *The Teller*

It's a small wedge-shaped space very democratically divided between me and my neighbours. My bit is 14ft x 22ft and narrowing. My first reaction to it was one of horror - I'm no gardener, though I was brought up in the country. It faces east, heavily overhung with sycamore branches from the trees in the dentist's house next door. If you put a fork in to a depth of more than an inch, it breaks - the clay is riddled with stones the size of lemons, which rise like bubbles as soon as you've removed one layer. Extraordinary. I finally did something to it because it

was such a reproach. I was going to grass it and have rabbits but friends dissuaded me. Most of it is paved. What a nightmare. We had to carry flagstones through the front door, upstairs, down the fire escape and any friends foolish enough to offer have had backs now if they didn't before. I put two clematis in - one died, the other comes out in early spring - and some roses. And lots of herbs. That's nice. I don't sit in it very much. Instead I sit at the top of the fire escape - a very sunny spot - and look down on it. If I had unlimited money I'd employ someone to do something mad with it, a water garden, or something. As it stands, I remain ambivalent about it. I do, however, buy it a plant if I've had a successful bet on the horses, which as you'll see, is not very often.



Root cause

Fred Jen, Honorary Secretary of the Barnet Federation of Allotmenters, with two of his own

I've had one since I came out of the Army in 1946 - I applied to the local council - there were few available after the "Dig for Victory" campaign. It was 10 poles and I kept it until the powers that be decided to put Brent Cross on top of it. All the mauling and hard work for nothing! I had a lot of strength in those days! I manure it every autumn ready for brassica and potatoes. At the moment I've got leeks, beetroot, French beans, potatoes, early and late - we reckon to eat our own

from July one year to May the next. Tomato plants, big bed of onions, broad beans, some early cabbage. The gooseberries are just coming and the rhubarb's just finished; strawberries are coming too. In a good year I reckon not to buy any vegetables at all. I give away more than I use - and tell people they can go and pick, but that seems too much effort. When you grow your own you can pick in the morning and eat at lunchtime. On the site where I am there are 190 allotment holders - we all help each other, share. We've got all sorts - doctors, opera singers, bus drivers, labourers. You forget rank on an allotment... you see a lot of people still have their roots in the country, even if they live in high rise flats.

Judy Froshaug

FLAVIA CORKSCREW'S GOOD FOOD GUIDE

ONE OF FLAVIA'S SUITORS, GERARD MANLY, HAS INVITED HER TO WIMBLEDON...



AT A HUSHED & INTIMATE MOMENT ON THE CENTRE COURT, GERARD DECIDES TO PROPOSE



SSHH! SSHHH



FLAVIA'S WARNING IS TOO LATE: THE BRAT STORMS OVER



THE TIMES DIARY

New faces

One of our more waggish MPs, whose name I shall not divulge, suggested I might care to infiltrate the Commons and pose as a new member. He told me that, with 150 brand new faces, identity was a serious problem; he himself had hauled two of the new boys only to find out they were cleaners. I am afraid my mission would abort, for police have now armed themselves with pictures and even election literature of the new faces in order to help them identify the less well known physiognomies. One policeman, who has learned to memorize the faces of our 600-plus legislators over the years, tells me with deterring certainty: "We get to know everyone in time. Meanwhile, nobody gets in without identification of some kind." Ah well, back to journalism.

Mind games

A young American who once had himself committed to an institution for the criminally insane in order to study the legal rights of mental patients has won recognition from the National Consumer Council for "campaigning which influenced Parliament to act for the welfare of the community". Larry Gostin, former legal director of Mind and now a visiting fellow at Oxford, shares the first Rosemary Delbridge Memorial Trophy with Laurie Naumann, director of the Scottish Council for Single Homeless. Gostin, whose work for Mind is credited with having brought about "the first major piece of mental health legislation for 20 years", the Mental Health Act, 1983, recalls that during his self-imposed incarceration in the States he found himself beginning to behave like the patients he was there to observe. He had expected to stay for several weeks but was unable to obtain his release for more than three months, most of which was spent in a room with 20 other men under heavy sedation. "I have a strong feeling for people who are highly vulnerable and isolated," he says understandingly.

Reporters seeking help from the Home Office press department at weekends are asked by the main switchboard to leave name, number and subject of inquiry. The press officer is then contacted at home and rings the reporter. My colleague, giving "the Queen's Speech" as his reason for calling yesterday, was told by the switchboard operator: "Sorely we should be calling Buckingham Palace about that."

Steps retraced

An Army engineer unit set out on Wednesday to run over the ground it covered and the bridges it built between the D-Day landings and VE Day. Led by Captain Richard Wright, 24 members of 73 Field Squadron Royal Engineers, aim to cover the 950 miles between the Normandy beaches and Brest, the earlier journey lasting nearly 12 months, from June 1944 to May 1945.

Zoo's Who's Who

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, which beavers so tirelessly in the subterranean warren of the Natural History Museum, is holding a party later this month and I would not miss it for the world. Guests are promised "an interlude of appropriate zoological and nomenclatural entertainment", by members of the commission, who do not lack verbal ingenuity. Over the years it has fallen to them to name the group of mosquitoes that transmit malaria, the bee chiefly responsible for pollinating alfalfa, and the largest group of poisonous snakes. I shall tread warily at the party, as I am warned that some of the other guests are "specimens in themselves".

Pet subject

"Attachments between people and pets are viewed with about the same scientific interest as are soap operas and Barry Manilow's voice," writes Bruce Vogel, a vet's son, in a new book on just that subject, *Pets and Their People* (Collins, £7.95). It is an anecdotal sort of read where nuggets of wit, wisdom and lore come tumbling like handfuls of Winalot: dachshunds bite more than Alsatians, 66 tons of dog faeces are dropped on London daily, people who keep cats live longer than people who do not... that sort of thing. The book has been illustrated by Lalla Ward, the actress, whose previous publication in that capacity was about astrology for dogs.

Deep inside the current issue of *Wild Life*, a not uninteresting periodical devoted to the conservation where possible and the mournful appreciation where not, of most living things, lurks and advertisement for "the ultimate in one-upmanship in town or country": a collapsible rosewood and brass tipping stick. Not only does it fit, 35-inch length, including choice of dog, goose, horse or eagle-head handle, break into segments for packing away in briefcase or knapsack, but one of those segments conceals a spirit flask. "The Hiker's and Rambler's friend. An effective deterrent to unwanted or unwelcome guests or pests." Ideal, I would have thought, for hunters, too: the ultimate anti-saboteurs weapon.

PHS

Ian Bradley on the way forward for the Alliance

Forge ideas, forget tactics

Michael Meadowcroft, the newly elected Liberal MP for West Leeds, who has led his party's opposition to alliance with the Social Democrats, and Dr David Owen, the *de facto* leader of the SDP, who has never made much attempt to disguise his low regard for the Liberal Party, may seem unlikely allies. Yet together these two men are likely to be in the van of moves to forge a new radical philosophy for the Liberal-SDP Alliance which will give it a more positive identity and position in the minds of voters.

More important now than any tactical and strategic questions for the Alliance is the development of a radical, libertarian alternative to Thatcherism and state socialism which looks forward to the 1990s rather than back to the 1960s. It is not being unfair to say that in the election just past the Alliance was the most intellectually conservative of the three major parties, clinging as it did to Keynesianism, incomes policy and the other paraphernalia of what Ralf Dahrendorf has called "a better yesterday".

To a considerable extent this was a reflection of the leadership of the two parties involved. Roy Jenkins, undoubted libertarian reformer that he is, seems somehow anchored to the language and concepts of the Butskillie era and does not swim happily with the ecological, decentralist currents of the 1980s. David Steel has always been a strategist and tactician rather than a philosopher and has never tried to underpin his party's electoral success with the development of a distinctive and

modern liberal ideology in the way that Jo Grimond did.

It is here that Meadowcroft and Owen come in. Michael Meadowcroft is easily the most important of the new recruits to the Parliamentary Liberal Party. For the last 10 years he has been the supreme articulator, and one of the leading exponents, of the Liberal philosophy of community politics, based on the concept of developing a welfare state, or more accurately, perhaps, a welfare society, which is as an enabler rather than a mere provider, and on the assertion that human values must have the priority which is now given to economic values.

Politicians of other parties can dismiss such notions as vague waffle, as Lord Whitelaw did on last Thursday's edition of *Question Time*, but they may well strike as deep a chord in the emerging low-growth, post-industrial society of the late 1980s and early 1990s as Mrs

Thatcher's reassertion of Victorian values does today.

Mr Meadowcroft has rightly been highly suspicious of the corporatism, centralism and straightforward conservatism that he sees in the outlook of Social Democrats. That was the main thrust of his famous dialogue with Professor Marquand during the Liberal Assembly in Blackpool in September 1980. But he may yet find that the SDP's new leader and, indeed, a good number of his supporters, are closer to his own views than many who now call themselves Liberals.

David Owen has always been the most intellectually radical of the Gang of Four. His book, *Face the Future*, has a very much more decentralist and voluntarist flavour than Mrs Shirley Williams's *Politics is for People* and William Rodgers's *The Politics of Change*. Much more than these other two, Owen has been able to throw off the mantle of

Croslandite revisionism and push out in a new direction. It is interesting that Jo Grimond, who has just written a characteristically idiosyncratic personal manifesto that decisively rejects such Alliance shibboleths as incomes policy, sees Dr Owen as the contemporary politician who comes nearest to sharing his own ideas.

There are, of course, aspects of Dr Owen's philosophy which radical Liberals will find hard to go along with. On the evidence of *Face the Future* he is still wedded to the goals of economic growth and full employment in the conventional economy. He is completely dismissive in the book of those who would pursue a low-growth strategy and work towards a low energy post-industrial society.

Yet the fact remains that he carries around with him less of the ideological baggage of his Labour past than his colleagues in the SDP leadership. In that respect he has more in common with the others with a large section of the party's membership which is at least as radical (and, indeed, liberal) as many in the Liberal Party. With the SDP in Parliament at least, now shorn of its deeply conservative right-wing Labour element, there is perhaps a real chance that it can get together with Liberals of the Meadowcroft persuasion to work out a new philosophical position which will offer the British electorate something round something rather more inspiring than the mixture as before.



Owen, Meadowcroft, Steel: two philosophers and a tactician

Bernard Levin: The way we live now

Fight the good fight ... it doesn't hurt

"The vicar," he declared, "is trying to introduce high church practices here which we dislike."

Here I must make a personal disclaimer. I would rather put my head into the mouth of a lion in the Roman arena than get mixed up in a dispute over the height of Christian church doctrine or ritual; in these matters I am a paid-up, card-carrying, lifelong Latitudinarian, and a Jewish one, too. I took no part in the Reformation or Counter-Reformation. I have never been heard to express a preference for *homosexual* over *heterosexual*, or *vice versa*, and anyone claiming to know my views on the place in Christian belief of confession, purgatory or candlesticks should be treated as an impostor. What is more, I am quite unable to see how the timing of the collection in a church could give rise to any question of orthodoxy or heterodoxy, irrespective of the merits of the rival factions' claims to be the only guardians of the true faith.

But this makes me more, not less, confident of being able to pronounce upon the troubles at St Jack's. For whether the trouble there is concerned with the introduction of high church practices, or whether it is more in the nature of an industrial dispute, I have to tell the faithful to be not dismayed; it is quarrels of this kind, in particular of this kind, which prove not only that the heart of the Anglican Church is still beating soundly in the body of the country, but also, and that that country is itself still undamaged, unchanged and unsinkable.

"Rightly to be great," said Hamlet, is not to stir without great argument, but greatly to find quarrel in a straw, When honour's at the stake.

But the parishioners and clergy of that amazing institution, the Church of England, can and do find quarrel in a straw when *nothing's* at the stake, and those who believe such an attitude shows that the church means nothing to them have got the matter upside down, inside out and back to front: it is precisely because they care so passionately for every blade of grass in the churchyard and every fold in the vicar's surplice that these weird and inexplicable dissensions arise among them, and it is because their faith is so deep and to them so clear, and therefore, so rarely troubled by doctrinal dissension, that a disagreement over the best moment for the collection can turn into a battle of wills that splits the parish and leads to charges of high-handedness, mingled with romanism and heresy. Come: is it not better for the choir to go on strike and the vicar to go on holiday than for both of them to go on an expedition in search of Abnegansians to exterminate? Is it not better for the vicar to pray to God to strike him dead? Is it not better for the Mothers' Union to bake loaves for the Harvest Festival than (as will soon be happening if some of our more engaged clergy have their way) to knit woollen hand-grenade covers for the Khmer Rouge?

We are, on the whole, an extraordinarily unwarlike and unexcitable nation. I believe that the failure of totalitarian political groups of both right and left to make headway with any substantial number of voters is only partly due to the voters' distaste for dictatorship and tyranny; it is also because of a profound and healthy abhorrence of systems which would inevitably entail Englishmen hitting other Englishmen over the head. English-

men do, of course, hit other Englishmen over the head; but look how they do it. They do it in the course of quarrels about beer or football or one another's wives, at the very worst, in the course of trying to steal one another's wallets. To suggest that they might take to doing it in the course of political disagreement would be regarded as a most outlandish idea, and the thought that they might do it in a religious cause would be incomprehensible to the point of embarrassment.

Long may it remain thus. The parishioners of St Jack-in-the-Lifeboat will be accused by the short-sighted of a failure in their sense of proportion. But surely they have displayed a sense of proportion of supreme delicacy and wisdom: they have quarrelled over things that do not matter, and have thus ensured that they will not be impeded by each other's harm, rather than, with the Irish, to go no further for examples - over things that do matter, thus allowing themselves to be led into cursing one another's souls or murdering one another's bodies.

"If anyone speaks of religion in England," said Montesquieu, "everyone laughs." That is perfectly true, but the Frenchman had missed the point. The laughter is directed at those who think it necessary to speak of religion, a practice to which foreigners are much given but which the English rightly think unnecessary. I will wager that even now they are not talking of religion in the streets of St Jack-in-the-Lifeboat. For what has happened there is that something disagreeable has been injected into the practice of their religion; the talk will be of organs and clericalism, chairs and collections, while beneath the talk their religion will continue to flow untroubled and unremarked. How the quarrel between the vicar and the choir is to be resolved I do not know; nor, apparently, does the Bishop. But we may be sure that the solution will be as English as the problem, and that not a drop of blood will be spilt in the course of it.

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Gerald Kaufman

The incredible shrinking party

Anyone visiting Manchester and needing an agreeable, inexpensive and sustaining meal, is recommended to call at Chow's, a fish and chip shop at the Stockport Road end of Dickenson Road. This small business is managed with great efficiency by its Chinese proprietor and staff. One of the accusations made against the Labour Party during the recent general election was that it was not capable of running establishments such as Chow's.

After its defeat in 1951, Labour came to be regarded as the impractical party, abandoned doctrinaire dreamers with well-intentioned ideas but insufficiently equipped to translate those ideas into reality. Harold Wilson's election as leader in 1963 helped to banish that notion. His celebrated speech at that year's Scarborough conference - the one about the "white heat" of the technological revolution - signalled a new kind of Labour Party, up-to-date, even ahead of the times, and eager to demonstrate its managerial talents. After the 1966 victory, Labour for a time really looked as though it was going to realize its prime minister's ambitions and come to be regarded as the natural party of government. At long last, its cabinet was accepted as a match for the Conservatives' when it came to the test of administrative skill.

That reputation was preserved during the years of opposition between 1970 and 1974, and was renewed when Labour regained office nine years ago. The party's stability in government survived the lack of a parliamentary majority. Even during the unhappy time of industrial unrest at the end of Mr Callaghan's administration, his ministers were never thought less than competent.

It was therefore an unwelcome shock during the election campaign to discover that after all this time to discover that after all this time Labour was once again, being popularly indicated for its alleged inability to run a fish and chip shop. The charge was levelled particularly in relation to the party's stated aim of reducing unemployment to a million or less.

On the face of it, this objective was reasonable and obtainable. We were promising no more than that we intended to cut unemployment to the level Mrs Thatcher inherited four years previously; a level which was, of course, not too far from the electorate was intolerably high. Yet voters clearly judged that we could not do it.

They would have liked us to do it. They felt our wish to do it was perfectly sincere. They listened

carefully to our explanations of how we would do it. In conversations as far apart as the market in Colne, Lancashire, and the shopping centre in Hornchurch, electors made clear to me that they had absorbed all our carefully marshalled statistics: the £17,000m on financing unemployment, the £12,000m annually being invested abroad because of the abolition of exchange controls. They knew the explanations by heart; the trouble was, they were not convinced by them.

Moreover, though national sentiment was plainly hostile to continued membership of the European Economic Community, voters feared that withdrawal simply could not be accomplished without damage to employment. At meeting after meeting I painstakingly explained how their massive trading surplus with Britain would compel our EEC partners, in their own interests, to arrive at an arrangement which would protect the jobs of our workers as well as those of the Continental mainland. I was heard with respect. Audiences clearly felt I was trying my best. They were not, however, persuaded by my logical arguments.

Labour, after a long period of credibility with the electorate, has become incredible again. It last happened a quarter of a century ago. In the 1959 election, Labour's campaign was going swimmingly until the party leader, Hugh Gaitskill, declared that his programme could be financed without an increase in income tax. People could do sums, and they came to the conclusion that Labour did not add up. The party was pulverised at the polls.

In the 1983 election, the defeat of unemployment was central to Labour's appeal. However, too many voters had been conditioned to believe that unemployment was a problem so intractable that it would respond only slowly to complex measures. When we insisted that we could solve it relatively quickly, and in a simple way, it sounded too good to be true. What should have been our greatest advantage was turned into a drawback.

Among all the challenges the Labour Party faces as it enters into this long dark night of prolonged opposition, the greatest is the recovery of credibility. Once we begin to achieve that, we shall start to look like an alternative government. No one perceives our lack of credibility for the party. Nevertheless it is a test which any serious aspirant in the leadership election will have to pass.

The author is Labour MP for Manchester Gorton.

Anne Sofer

The nays should have it

Fighting elections is fun, but losing them is not. None the less, I expect most defeated candidates, like me, spent the ensuing 48 hours keeping the wound open by watching the non-stop tele-comment on our respective failures. For this particular bruised SDP candidate, the most infuriating experience was hearing Conservative politicians agreeing that votes for the Alliance were largely tactical and could therefore reasonably be disregarded; that they certainly constituted no case (no, absolutely not) for proportional representation.

I found this particularly galling, as both parties during the final stage of the campaign in the constituency I was fighting bent their major effort towards persuading Alliance supporters to vote tactically for one of them. Mind you, if they were message as we were, they were right to do so. A great number of voters were tempted to support us but afraid to do so, either (on the one hand) because it might let the Labour Party in, or (on the other) because it would split the anti-Tory vote.

The Conservatives raised the bogey of an Alliance vote letting in the wild left, and Labour canvassed SDP supporters on the doorstep that they "might as well not bother voting". A vote for the SDP is a vote for the Tories, blared the Labour loudspeakers, and a final Labour leaflet, headed "Calls Latest", published wholly fictitious figures which put our support a third below what in fact it was. The Conservatives accused me of being a "very socialist lady" (a contradiction in terms?) and a threat to personal freedom.

All this is fair play in elections, you will say. That may well be, but it was a bit tactically for me if I ever saw one and the two old parties are deluding themselves and us when they describe this process as somehow "undemocratic" new element introduced by the Alliance.

I do, however, regard the search for tactical votes as a dangerous diversion from the serious discussion of political issues, and if we continue to try to squeeze three parties into a two-party system, we are going to get more of it. This will mean more cynical incitement to negative voting, more manipulation of poll data, real and invented, and an even shriller insistence that only two possible political stances exist - both of them adversarial and oversimplified: the anti-socialists and the anti-Tories. By deftly "disappearing" the Alliance vote into one of these national power blocks, both sides claim a victory, spoiled only (in the case of the losing side) by our intervention.

My Conservative opponent bitterly claimed in his victory speech (after the Alliance got 25 per cent of the vote) that the result showed that the electorate "supported the two-party system". Throughout the

campaign he spoke vehemently against proportional representation. He would rather, he said, have a strong socialist government in control than have any truck with PR. Since his other remarks made it clear that he regarded what a left-wing government would do as little better than what was happening in Bulgaria or Hungary, this was a startling admission: the more so as he simultaneously justified Trident, cruise and the whole nuclear armoury as essential for the defence of western democracy - much of it of course, run on the basis of PR. The Labour candidate, on the other hand, expressed support for the principle of PR, but proved uncharacteristically gradualist in his approach. He was nervous about introducing it just yet. First, he suggested, the electorate had to be de-brainwashed through public ownership of the press.

PR must come, if justice is to be done, and I trust that many millions will be devoted to the subject over the next few years. For the moment, however, let me float an alternative, perhaps interim, idea that was suggested to me by a young first-time voter. It would at least deal with the problem of tactical voting.

The proposal would involve only minimal change. One member constituency would remain and each voter would still have one vote, but the voter could choose whether to cast it negatively or positively. The 60 per cent of voters who (according to Professor Ivor Crewe's recent research) feel more strongly against one party than for another could cast their votes accordingly, as a minus, without any tactical calculation. The remaining 40 per cent would vote as they do at present for the party of their choice. In this situation it would be in each party's interest to build up its own positive support rather than rubbish its opponents, and we might actually experience more constructive, creative, less poll-ridden election campaigns.

The system might, of course, have a wholly other and bizarre result unintended (or perhaps not?) by its progenitor. Imagine the scene of the count: the candidates of the main parties, flanked by their agents and party workers, rosters willing under the strain, tensely watching the mounting piles of plus and minus, and vying with each other to achieve, at the end of the day, the smallest negative balance. But, meanwhile, those other insignificant little piles, put to one side by the tellers like so many discarded one pound Monopoly notes, could actually be chalking up victory: 163 for the Ecology Party, 302 for the Workers Revolutionary Party, 693 for the Ecology Party. We could get an interesting coalition government. The author was the SDP/Liberal Alliance candidate for Hampstead and Highgate.

The economy: Israel's worst enemy?

In the face of hyper-inflation, a spiralling foreign debt now higher per capita than Mexico and a balance of payments gap which has already worsened by more than 30 per cent this year, Israel's unique economy continues to amaze outsiders by its ability not only to survive, but also to support a staggeringly expensive modern war.

Significantly amid the welter of reminiscences which marked the bicentenary of the birth of the fighting, there were tell-tale signs that a growing body of experts now believe that the populist economics, which did so much to clinch the 1981 election for Mr Menachem Begin, cannot continue much longer without causing catastrophe.

By allowing the devaluation of the shekel, the Israeli government introduced in a psychological attempt to wipe out memories of the fate of the Israeli lira - Mr Yoram Aridor, Mr Begin's third finance minister, has maintained something of a spending spree despite an inflation rate now running at 145 per cent. As a result, macro-economic decay (such as a stagnant growth rate) is matched inconspicuously by the sight of video retailers opening extra pavement counters to meet demand.

"Countries at war do not usually permit themselves the luxury of raising their standards of living," warned Mr Moshe Sarban, a former governor of the Bank of Israel. Mr Eliezer Shefer, a former deputy governor was blunter in his criticism. "At some point, the economy of illusions will have to be replaced by something more realistic," he said. "We cannot assume that the world will be willing to finance any deficit we choose to create."

Unlike most other countries facing such severe economic difficulties, Israel has so far been able to use its unique position to escape enforced financial restrictions from its creditors, or even political restraints. The idea that American financial penalties should be imposed for the creation of every

new Jewish settlement in the occupied West Bank has been flatly rejected by the Reagan Administration. Israel's main benefactor. In an interview with *The Times*, Professor Avner Arian, a former economic adviser to the Begin cabinet, disclosed that the government had recently rejected the offer of a \$100m loan from the International Monetary Fund because "it did not like the strings attached, and could still go out and borrow on the international market". The professor, dean of social sciences at Tel Aviv University, warned that without a rapid switch in policy, Israel would be unlikely to have such unrestricted credit worthiness in two to three years time.

Israel enjoys an extraordinary freedom from financial constraint mainly because of the largesse of the American government, conscious of both strategic interests in the Middle East and the power of the Jewish lobby in the US.

Professor Razin compared the situation in Israel with a recent study of the economic debacle in Argentina. There, an attempt to reduce three-figure inflation by methods similar to those practised by Mr Aridor (namely, slowing the depreciation of the shekel against the dollar to stem the rising cost of imports) failed dismally. Argentinian inflation was 176 per cent in 1977 and 158 per cent in 1982, resulting in an IMF rescue mission, accompanied by insistence on a large devaluation to rectify a severe balance of payments crisis.

"Israel is now following the Argentinian experiment with the same disastrous results," he argued. "Inflation is soaring, the balance of payments is in a mess yet the only thing which is saving us from a similar fate is American help."

His harsh judgment on Israel's economic performance was matched by a recent IMF report which was met initially by an embarrassed silence from the treasury. The delegation, which made a little-publicized trip earlier this year,

blamed the policy of slowing devaluation for the balance of payment crisis, predicting that the deficit may reach \$5,300m this year and \$6,200m in 1985, figures far in excess of those available from the finance ministry. The report followed a sobering prediction by the International Economic Institute in Washington that Israel's foreign debt may reach to \$5,400 by 1986.

The IMF called for a 4 per cent cut in Israeli real wages and rejected the treasury's explanation of the inflationary process, blaming it squarely on high government spending over recent months.

The Israeli government does not like to be reminded of its growing dependence on American finance, both public and private, but this was recently estimated to amount to more than \$600 a year for every citizen from public funds alone. In the next economic year, grants and loans from Washington are due to total \$2,600m, several hundred million more than the amount originally proposed to Congress. The Washington Post calculated last year that Israel had received \$1,500m of the \$2,800m distributed throughout the world in US aid since 1951.

A revealing breakdown is contained in the latest edition of *Spectrum*, the monthly magazine of the main opposition Labour Party. It shows that of Israel's current annual foreign deficit of \$5,000m, approximately \$4,000m is taken care of by the US government either through direct assistance, though the permits it allows to American Jewry to support Israel (aid from US Jews accounting for 80 per cent of US Jewish aid) or through the lead it offers to American banks, which grant extensive loans to Israel.

The magazine provided the following rough breakdown of how the Israeli deficit is covered: \$2,500m in American aid from Germany (repatriations, government grants and loans), \$1,200m in international bank loans and the remainder in unilateral transfers. This situation of

dependence places the goodwill of the US in a pivotal position, it concluded.

In the face of growing Soviet involvement in Syria, no one in Israel is expecting the massive transfusion of US funds to falter in the run-up to the 1984 presidential election. But Mr Gad Ya'acobi, Labour's chief economic spokesman, has warned that due to the ever increasing requirements of debt-servicing, net financial receipts from the American government will reach zero within the next 12 months.

For the Begin cabinet, already beleaguered as a result of the mounting unpopularity of the involvement in Lebanon, a potent reminder that mismanagement of the economy rather than military adventurism might yet deprive it of a third successive election triumph came in a recent opinion poll.

The dramatic May poll pinpointed the economy and the failure to solve the Lebanon dilemma as the two reasons why the government's standing had fallen below Labour's for the first time since 1981.

In addition to the government's reluctance to cut living standards, Mr Aridor's freedom of action is restricted by a national antipathy towards high unemployment (the present rate of 4.7 per cent is seen as about right if new immigrants are not to be deterred) and a coalition agreement which promises financial inducements to many of the smaller parties in exchange for vital parliamentary support.

Still biased with the personal debt of Mr Begin inside an increasingly hostile cabinet, Mr Aridor has so far shown little inclination to deviate from the policy which he instituted last September under the title of "proper economics."

Christopher Walker

Tomorrow: Political tensions



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SEE YOU IN ATHENS

The important question about the Stuttgart European summit, which ended yesterday, is not whether £450m is an adequate rebate on Britain's 1983 budget contribution but whether anything has actually been settled at all.

Obviously, £450m is not as good as the £650m which Mrs Thatcher was understood to be demanding, but now says she never mentioned. It was, however, as good a figure as Britain could realistically hope to get, and it was £200m better than France had been initially willing to concede. Whatever Mrs Thatcher may have said or implied beforehand about expecting more can reasonably be put down to negotiating tactics, and it would be wrong to think that in settling for £450m she has been "humiliated".

But it is certain that the £450m will actually be paid? Unfortunately it is not. The agreement is only a provisional one, and the French delegation asked that the minutes of the meeting should record France's intention to oppose payment of the rebate if there was no agreement on a long-term solution by the time of the next summit, to be held in Athens in December.

The December deadline for a long-term reform package was accepted by all, and that is the only really significant decision taken by the Stuttgart summit. The leaders of the Ten have committed themselves to solve the problem by December, but the key issues involved have yet to be tackled. In particular, Britain has not agreed that the Community's "own resources", at present limited to the equivalent of a one per cent value added tax on all transactions within the Community, will

have to be increased; and a number of other countries, led by France, have not agreed that spending on agriculture will have to be cut.

All that has been agreed is that agricultural spending is one of the areas that need to be looked at in the course of the general financial review, possibly at one or more specially convened meetings of agricultural, finance and foreign ministers.

Another such area is the need to finance new Community policies outside agriculture, for instance regional development and energy. Such policies are keenly desired by most of the poorer members of the Community as a way of getting more money out of it. They are also seen as a carrot dangled in front of the British. Britain should agree to an increase in "own resources", it is argued, because this would permit the adoption of such new policies, from which - unlike the common agricultural policy - Britain could expect to be a net beneficiary. Mrs Thatcher has so far proved impervious to this blandishment. If spending on agriculture were cut to a reasonable level, she says, it would be perfectly possible to achieve a balance of policies within the existing resources. True enough, but - given the political weight of farm lobbies in so many member-states - what would be economically reasonable is unlikely to prove politically realistic.

The third area to be examined is the cost of the proposed enlargement of the Community to include Spain and Portugal. Hitherto Britain has insisted that this too can be accommodated within the present resources, but it appears that that argument was not pressed with the same vigour at Stuttgart. Britain will

fight, between now and December, to impose some limits on agricultural spending. The fight will be a very hard one, and Mrs Thatcher is certainly right not to have surrendered in advance her strongest negotiating card, namely agreement to an increase in own resources. But it is quite clear that, as part of an overall long-term bargain, this card will have to be played; and the prospect of enlargement, bringing in two relatively poor countries which will make substantial net demands on the budget, will provide a politically more acceptable context in which to play it.

The rough shape of the long-term package can thus be discerned. Britain will have to concede an increase in own resources, as the price of a fairer distribution of those resources. France will have to agree to speeding up enlargement, because the raising of the financial limits will be made conditional upon it. The main argument will be over the cost of the CAP, especially as France and Italy will want more money spent on Mediterranean products to protect them from the adverse consequences of Spanish and Portuguese competition. In this argument, Germany should be on Britain's side but Greece, which now takes over the chair, has an obvious interest in taking France's.

For all that, according to normal Community reckoning, there are only three working months left, since nothing is allowed to happen in July or August. To give itself a sporting chance of avoiding a much more serious crisis in December, the Community would be well advised to make this year an exception.

RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE

According to the latest public opinion poll on the subject, given in the *Sunday People*, 93 per cent of men and women favour the execution of terrorists convicted of murder. That is more than twice the percentage of voting voters who voted for Conservative candidates on June 9. We need a new word for landslide.

Terrorists were the category of murderer thought most deserving of capital punishment, though other categories like child murderers and killers of policemen were not far behind. If the Commons, echoing the people, does vote for the restoration of capital punishment it will not be because the argument has shifted decisively in favour of its uniquely deterrent effect. It has not, except arguably in one special and important area, the propensity of professional criminals to carry firearms in the furtherance of major crime for gain. The vote of 1965 will be reversed, if it is, because of rediscovered promptings of retributive justice. This finds subjective expression in the conviction that the perpetrators of particularly repugnant, and perhaps prevalent, murders de-

serve only to forfeit their own lives. And it finds objective expression in the assertion of a requirement that society signify its abhorrence of uniquely heinous crime by the execution of a uniquely drastic penalty.

If the death penalty comes in again by that wind it will be more than ever necessary that the categories of capital murder coincide with the most abhorrent types of murder as society judges them to be. That puts terrorist murderers at the top of the list, a fact which strikingly reveals the divergence of the retributive and deterrent arguments for the death penalty. For if the deterrent effect, and more widely the political prudence, of resuming judicial execution is the question, terrorist murder (supposing the category could be satisfactorily defined) would not be high on the list at all: not at any rate in the form in which it presents itself most acutely in the United Kingdom today, Irish republican violence.

The bombers and gunmen of the IRA conceive themselves as being at war with the British state in Ulster. They are volunteers who stake their lives. They already run a substantial risk of

being killed in the course of their operations (less so in their occasional forays in Great Britain) or in factional vendettas. The availability of the death sentence on conviction of murder would add to that risk but not so decisively as to drive away many of those who had already accepted the risk. Some might drop out, some potential recruits might fade away, but for the secret armies quality matters more than numbers, and the average quality, if fanaticism is a measure, would not fall.

If the understanding of deterrence is widened to include the defeat of terrorism among its objects, then the argument against executing convicted Irish republican terrorists gathers pace. It is not possible to conceive of circumstances in which the execution of death sentences imposed by British courts under normal safeguards provided by law would weaken the will or capacity of Irish republican organizations committed to subversive violence. It is only too easy to imagine how judicial executions would harden their will and enhance their capacity to rebel. Modern Irish-British history tells the tale.

SCRUTINY OF THE SCRUTINEERS

The Overseas Development Administration, a government department, broods over a clutch of scientific and special units. Four of these are its direct dependencies, the Centre for Overseas Pest Research, the Tropical Products Institute, the Land Resources Development Centre, and the Directorate of Overseas Surveys. They deal respectively with pest control, the handling and storage of tropical products, inventories of physical, biological and economic land resources, and mapping. They consume only one per cent of the aid budget, but the relative importance of their work within the aid programme is far more than that. They disseminate knowledge and techniques and they supply services and training that are basic to the success of agricultural development in poor countries. They are among the most cost-effective public agencies for promoting the economies of developing countries. Their utility is matched by their reputation with foreign governments, international organizations, and their scientific peers.

They have recently been Raynered, caught by the wind of cost-cutting that has blown through Whitehall from the desk of Sir Derek Rayner (who has now moved on). All are to have their staff and budgets cut, two are to be merged, the activity of one is to be cut by half, and the Directorate of Overseas Surveys' map-making is to be awarded to private concerns while a rump of supervisory staff will be taken in

by the Ordnance Survey, whose own status is in doubt.

This drastic stripping-down of the scientific and surveying element in the overseas aid programme has now been examined by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Commons. The Committee does not like what it sees. It has written a scathing exposure of the superficiality (the word is ours not the committee's) of the processes leading to these changes. It judges them harmful to the interests of developing countries, and to British interests. The report is without division or dissent. It asks that the decisions just taken be suspended while other options for the structure, management, staffing and financing of these units are considered. It makes its case.

The committee has the following criticisms of the scrutinies that prepared the way for the decisions it contests. Although they purported to be concerned with efficiency, they dealt only with costs and not with the relationship between costs and benefits. They were limited to the United Kingdom and did not assess developing countries' need for the units' work and the value and effectiveness of that work. The views of foreign governments and international agencies were not sought. No serious account was taken of the value of training provided here and abroad, or the importance of disseminating knowledge and having a public record of the results of particular projects.

The accumulated experience and inter-disciplinary expertise that contribute so largely to the quality of the work done was acknowledged in the Rayner scrutinies, but means were lacking of including them in cost comparisons with private agencies, so they were not taken into account. The "customer-contractor" principle which Lord Rothschild sought to apply to the research councils was misapplied in this instance. Developing countries' need for these services was equated with the diminishing effective demand generated by the Overseas Development Administration as intermediate customer, and therefore under-rated.

"We question the value of the Rayner scrutinies to the Minister." Even then, in the case of pest control and tropical products, "the decisions taken do not seem to be warranted by the conclusions of the scrutinies... a view with which the examining officer concurred."

Two new orthodoxies underlay the cuts and changes the select committee has commented on: private is good, public is bad, when there is a choice; and cost-cutting equals efficiency. These are useful and powerful tools with which to set about bureaucracy. But they are not the only tools in the box or always the most appropriate. It is evident from the select committee's examination of this small but not unimportant part of the apparatus that the tools can be misused.

Giving full credit to invisible earners

From the Chairman of the British Railways Board

Sir, I welcomed much in Mr Andrew Tessler's article (*Industrial Notebook*, June 14): he outlined succinctly the growing contribution which consultancy firms are making to Britain's overseas earnings. As he rightly says, with the gains from the oil sector due to flatten out before too long, and with Britain's manufacturing exports hampered by the recent cut-backs in our industrial capabilities, we shall increasingly need to foster the service businesses, like consultancies, through which we can "export" the skills and experience with which Britain is so richly endowed.

The public-sector industries have recently taken active steps to exploit their UK-based skills and experience so as to build up overseas project consultancy businesses. Figures just available show that the corporations together earned £342m from overseas consultancies last year - an expansion of £124m in a year when the worldwide recession made project consultancy a very tough business to be in.

In pursuing that business, however, they have consciously chosen to mix sweat with their private-sector colleagues - both with private-sector manufacturing companies, on whom they rely heavily as suppliers, and with private-sector consultants. For example, British Rail's consultancy company, Transmark, as well as undertaking 91 projects in 27 countries and producing a "bottom line" firmly in the black, has been making extensive efforts to develop a UK-based joint venture company, with the private sector, able to

compete for project leadership in big overseas railway projects.

Similarly, the remit of the Nationalised Industries' Overseas Group, which I chair, includes a specific injunction to "foster public-private sector co-operation in the task of increasing Britain's net overseas earnings".

Against this background it is regrettable that Mr Tessler saw fit to confine his plaudits to private-sector consultancy firms alone and to attack the public-sector consultancy businesses as standing in the way of their private-sector colleagues.

His specific charges are ill-prepared. For example his complaint that the public-sector consultancies compete on the basis of cross-subsidisation by other parts of their parent organisations is ill-founded and we shall be happy to correct his apparent ignorance of the accounting practices which are actually followed and which he has patently not bothered to investigate. More generally, however, I find it sad to find this wholly ideological note, which does such harm in Britain's internal affairs, introduced into the discussion on Britain's overseas business activities. Co-operation between public and private-sector interests is essential if Britain is to compete effectively for overseas consultancy business. There are enough successes around to deserve some celebration, rather than to have this carping unconstructive stuff.

Yours etc,

PETER PARKER, Chairman, British Railways Board, Euston Square, PO Box 100, NW1.

June 16.

Social democracy

From Mr David L. Alfred

Sir, Your discussion (June 11) of the nature and development of social democracy in postwar Britain is hopelessly confused both in analysis and in language. What is the connection between the leader's title ("She has broken the mould") and your assertion that "we are all social democrats now"? The statement that SDP politicians are trying to escape from their socialist past rests on the false identity of socialism and social democracy.

Far from explaining the latter (which, by the way, is not a "model"), Arthur Seldon only confuses it with the social market economy. It is, or should be, patently obvious that the goal of Thatcherite Conservatism is to break the mould of social democracy which it reviles as nanny-pammy, wet, consensual nanny-statism. This is clear from the policies you recommend, in the mystifying name of "growth and enterprise", such as resisting "re-inflation" (reflation?), reducing taxation (for whom?), and abolishing wages councils (at whose cost?).

Your comments on the welfare state are opaque. Compared with public access to welfare in prewar Britain or with other countries today, eg Spain or the USA, it is not only not inefficient but also much

more fair. Your narrowness of vision and hardness of heart (if shared by the Government, portending grave social and political danger) is transparently revealed by your attitude to unemployment.

What on earth do "statistical morality" and "statistical unemployment" mean? You say that toleration of unemployment increases with rising rates of inflation. Yet you previously argue that the Government's main task is to reduce inflation and bring it down further than it is already. Were this to happen, would it not follow that existing or even lower rates of unemployment would again become "politically unacceptable" as they were as little as just over 10 years ago?

In your third leader, you employ the negative and evasive words "dogma" and "extremism" to qualify existing Labour Party policies, whilst implicitly recommending those of Seldon and Thatcher as exemplars of flexibility and moderation, conveniently ignoring their open commitment to "conviction politics", which separates them so sharply from traditional Conservatism.

Yours faithfully, DAVID L. ALFRED, 2 Oakfield Court Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent. June 11.

Feeding Roman troops

From Sir Andrew Gilchrist

Sir, The results of the archaeological investigation into the decayed scraping of a Roman military latrine and cesspool on the Antonine Wall (*The Times*, June 3) are indeed fascinating and they might well form a starting point for further inquiry. The prominent position of what in the diet of the troops raises the question of the origin of the grain provided by the quartermaster, or commissary, sufficient to feed perhaps eight or ten thousand men right across the Antonine Wall. The well preserved storage pits at Rough Castle indicate the size of the requirement.

How were those storage chambers actually filled? By sea from England, with deliveries at ports on the Firth of Clyde estuaries and thence by land transport along the wall? A very heavy transport commitment, and what traces remain (archaeological, written, graphical) of the vehicles involved?

Or did the climate of Scotland at the time favour the cultivation of wheat and were the local natives sufficiently agrarian, civilized, peaceful and friendly to cultivate wheat and sell it to the Roman garrisons? Were the wild Picts in

reality hard-working Gododdin farmers, ready (a few years later) to produce their greatest (putative) contribution to history in the shape of King Arthur? (Scotland was by no means an under-populated country at that time. From a single province - now appropriately named Grampian - Calgacus was able to raise an army which almost stopped Agricola in his tracks).

Other points which arise are how high up its estuary the Clyde (in those undredged days) was navigable for substantial Roman supply ships; and what were the normal activities - apart from eating wheat - of the garrisons of the wall. They don't seem to have done a great deal of fighting, for there are no funerary inscriptions along the wall about death in battle.

But a trace to speculation on this strange survival of cloacal evidence. How little those ancient legionaries really knew the nature of the contribution to history which they were engaged in making.

Yours faithfully, ANDREW GILCHRIST, Arthur's Craig, Hazel Bank, by Lanark, Scotland. June 4.

Nothing like one

From Mr Ned Sherrin

Sir, Miss Laura Elliot (June 16), considering inequality in the Queen's Birthday Honours list, inadvertently suggests an answer to the question she puts by not knowing her Runyon from her Michener or her Loesser from her Rodgers and Hammerstein. *South Pacific* hymned dames; *Gyps and Dolls* gloried in its dolls, so why not Doll as a title to supplement Dame?

Doll Shirley Williams? Doll

'Morning Star' dispute

From Mr Mick Costello

Sir, I write to correct one of the inaccuracies in your examination of debate within the Communist Party and around the *Morning Star*, which you published today (June 16).

It is not true that I left the post of party national industrial organiser "over a bitter ideological dispute". Disputes there are, have been and will be, but my resignation was forced by unfortunate personal circumstances and the party's executive committee accepted this.

This is not the first time that I have had to correct this error in the press - it causes distress in the family.

Yours faithfully, M. COSTELLO, *Morning Star*, 75 Farringdon Road, EC1. June 16.

Saving parish records

From Canon T. L. Livermore

Sir, May I suggest that, after photographic copies have been made, the original documents should be returned to the ownership and care of the parishes?

Alternatively, at least complete photographic copies be handed to the churches for the sake of local enquiries?

The recent increase in family history enquiries on record offices, libraries, etc, which could be substantially reduced this way.

In cases where the cost might be high, surely some local photographers might assist at cost? Yours, T. L. LIVERMORE, 3 Church Farm Road, Heatham, King's Lynn, Norfolk. June 2.

Cost of keeping down air fares

From Lord Bethell, MEP for London North-West, ED (Conservative)

Sir, Your report (June 15) of a preliminary hearing in my High Court action against the Belgian airline Sabena rightly emphasizes Mr Justice Parker's judgment that the competition articles of the Treaty of Rome may well already apply to the airline sector, in which case the present system of fixing air tariffs by collusion between airlines and governments is illegal.

It may well be possible to use this judgment to end what we in Freedom of the Skies consider a nefarious practice, which is keeping the cost of air travel in western Europe at an artificially high level. The European Commission and the British Government, both of whom seek a more liberal regime, may also be able to exploit the judge's verdict.

However, it now seems unlikely, in spite of the judge's favourable remarks, that the rest of the case can be carried much further. This is not because the case lacks merit, I am advised that I have a good case and it speaks for itself that it took nearly an hour to deliver the judgment on one of the preliminary issues.

No, the battle has now become purely one of cost, rather than of argument or merit. The total bill so far is now well into five figures.

Most of this has been covered by the travelling public, mainly members of the International Airline Passenger's Association. But if we now proceed to the next stage, discovery of documents, we will cross the £100,000 boundary. Sabena's counsel have then promised us 30 important points of law, which would undoubtedly consume several weeks in the High Court and several hundred thousand pounds in legal fees.

All this raises a question far more important than the cost of air travel. A major public industry may well be breaking the law. They may be illegally overcharging the public for an essential service. Billions of pounds every year are involved. And yet, so tortuous and costly are the law's procedures that no one is able to clarify the matter and stop the alleged illegality.

The 10 governments feel politically restrained and prefer not to act. The Commission is afraid of the governments, the airlines have a vested interest in the status quo and the travelling public, many of whom deeply resent high European air

fares, are not well enough organised for effective action.

There remains the business community. And it is here that I believe our best hope lies. Chambers of commerce, institutes of directors and professional associations all have members who travel to the Continent regularly. Since we are an island, they have to fly. They are the ones who stand to gain, if Freedom of the Skies succeeds. And they have the necessary funds, a large amount by most standards but small when compared to the money that is ultimately at stake.

Having taken the campaign two or three steps along a long road, I would willingly hand Freedom of the Skies over to any organisation, public or private, that was able and determined to proceed with this case, clarify the law, outlaw the monopoly and admit the private sector on a competitive basis. The result, I am convinced, would be scheduled west European air travel at around 50 per cent of present tariffs.

Yours faithfully, NICHOLAS BETHELL, Chairman, Freedom of the Skies Campaign, As from: 73 Sussex Square, W2. June 17.

From Mr E. W. Lowden

Sir, If Mr Fordyce (June 10) imagines that by crossing the Atlantic rather than the Pentland Firth he would continue to enjoy cheap inland air travel, he could encounter some unwelcome surprises.

Last month I travelled from Chicago, Illinois, to Sioux Falls, South Dakota. The special promotional fare (for British visitors to the USA) was £176.80, round trip. The distance lies about midway between London-Inverness and London-Orkney. The rate per mile is lower than BA's £173, London-Inverness, but the rate at the normal fare (about £210) would be higher.

The fares between some other American cities may be lower, or higher. It's too bad if, like Mr Fordyce, you have to go in quite the wrong direction in order to obtain a bargain.

Yours faithfully, E. W. LOWDEN, 42 Burke's Road, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire. June 10.

Royal Borough rates

From the Leader of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Council

Sir, Your article of June 7 demonstrates with crystal clarity the position in which the ratepayers of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea find themselves as a result of the crushing burden imposed upon them by the Greater London Council and Inner London Education Authority.

Only 16 per cent of this year's rate bill is attributable to the expenditure of this council. The remaining 84 per cent goes to our preceptors. As your article illustrates, the burden upon our ratepayers comes about as a result of the high rateable values which individual properties have. The ILEA levies a rate of 77p in the pound and the GLC 38.9p in the pound. Such a rate levied upon boroughs with low rateable values is of course very much less serious for the occupiers of premises in those boroughs than for the occupiers of premises in Kensington and Chelsea.

It is clearly outrageous that the

average rate payment is the highest in England in the royal borough when its own council has by far the lowest budget of any London borough and substantially the smallest staff per head of the population. It is for this reason that it has in recent years been the policy of the council to seek to persuade the Government to introduce legislation to abolish the GLC.

We therefore welcome with much enthusiasm the commitment on behalf of the Conservative Party to abolish that authority with all due speed. Now the Government have been resoundingly re-elected they will have the enthusiastic support of this council in their most desirable proposals.

I have no doubt that that will have a significant effect upon the bills of our hard-pressed ratepayers, whose plight has been so vividly portrayed in your article.

Yours faithfully, NICHOLAS FREEMAN, Leader, Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Council, Town Hall, Kensington, W8. June 10.

Shooting to eat

From Dr W. E. Griffiths

Sir, Miss Janet Barber (June 2) speaks of the importance of rats and insects as food in some African countries. In the part of Northern Zambia where I served as a mission doctor rats were considered a great delicacy. The main hazard involved in their consumption lay in being bitten by snakes when digging in likely looking holes.

Termites (white ants) were also highly prized. These are eaten at the stage of their life cycle when they acquire wings for a brief flight, after which they fall to the ground and are gathered up. Occasional severe cases of food poisoning have been attributed to this source.

The anthropologist, Father Aylward Shorter, has described, in *Priest in the Village*, how he shared a Christmas pudding with a Tanzanian friend. The latter, greatly appreciative, described the pudding as tasting just like bee grubs served in honey. I am Sir, yours etc, WILLIAM GRIFFITHS, Plymouth General Hospital, Greenbank, Longfield House, Longfield Place, Plymouth.

On a clear day

From Dr John Doherty

Sir, Whichever green hills Mr Oliver Barratt (June 7) was gazing at from Argyll in 1969, Errigal in Donegal was not among them. Its distinctive cone-shaped peak is covered in light grey glacial debris with white quartzite facings. Having climbed it many times and last seen it three days ago I can confirm that it is about as verdant as today's copy of *The Times*.

Since he believes he was able to see around corners (or at least round the curvature of the earth) on that day perhaps Mr Barratt was actually contemplating Fujiyama, the Sacred Mountain of Japan, to which Errigal bears a strong resemblance.

Yours faithfully, JOHN DOHERTY, Viale Diadochi No. 6, Casal Palocco, Rome, Italy. June 7.

Dismissal of Mr Pym

From Mrs Edward Sanderson

Sir, The Conservative Party may have had a landslide victory - and quite rightly left out the Battle of the Falklands in its campaigning.

Mrs Thatcher accepted the credit for her victory, but she seems to have forgotten that Mr Francis Pym was her right-hand man, and at a minute's notice.

Yours etc, FREDERICA SANDERSON, 13 High Street, Southwold, Suffolk. June 14.

All at sea

From Mr P. J. Cook

Sir, Where are your sense of proportion and your generosity when you say (report, June 15) that a man who rows from America to the Great Barrier Reef "fails to conquer the Pacific"?

A glance at *The Times Atlas* will show you that Mr Bird has put behind him the Pacific and all but 30 miles of the Coral Sea. Some failure.

I for one salute this remarkable achievement and hope that, while commiserating with his misfortune in the final stage, we will grant him the honour that he has surely earned.

Yours faithfully, P. J. COOK, 102 Westcott Street, Hull, North Humberside. June 15.

Hallowed ground

From Mr Stephen Green

Sir, I do not know whether Cardinal Hume's election to membership of MCC has any bearing on the matter but I have just had a letter from Trinidad which refers to Lourdes Cricket Ground.

Yours faithfully, STEPHEN GREEN, Curator, Marylebone Cricket Club, Lord's Ground, London, NW8. June 17.

THE ARTS

Television
National
mistrust

Birth of a Nation (Central) might have been chosen as a more appropriate title from the world of silent films. *Greed*, perhaps. Or even *Moderate Times*, since it was set in a comprehensive school which made Wormwood Scrubs seem like an old people's home. When its headmaster began explaining how "In many ways, this school is like the nation..." the odds were heavily on the side of allegory and there was an uneasy feeling that we were about to be told something for our own good. Since the school in question was hell on earth, consisting of a mob of loutish and disagreeable teenagers, the prospect would be a gloomy one, not so much as a new client state, ready to turn upon those in authority who do not provide them with bread or circuses.

A new teacher, Mr Figg, has entered the school with enlightened ideas about pupil participation and the inequities of corporal punishment. He is a bit of a back, he tells his form. "Do nothing. Just talk." They had nothing to say, of course. "Self-expression" is the cliché on such occasions but, with those who have no "self" to speak of, it is a thing to be avoided at all costs. I do not suppose that this was the impression which the scene was intended to give. He was clearly on the side of the angels, since he adopted a most sympathetic attitude towards those teachers who wanted to fight "the system" (the system in this case being the conventional one of instruction and examination).

The sentimentality of such an attitude was certainly at odds with the immediacy and horror of some of the scenes. *Birth of a Nation* relied extensively upon the conventions of television realism, close in to documentary like *Kingswood*, but that is not to say that it was realistic. It depended upon a number of vaguely related scenes which were designed to give a cumulative impression of chaos and conflict and, as a result, the end veered towards melodrama as a crowd of unemployed school leavers invaded the school with bottles and flame. It was not at all convincing — so obvious a denouement that the "point" was rammed home with a pile driver. This was a drama which conflated rhetoric and realism and provided a most uneasy substitute for both.

Peter Ackroyd

Opera

Exquisite tact and grace

Intermezzo
Glyndebourne

Glyndebourne's revival of Strauss's domestic comedy can be summed up in two words: Felicity Lott. The opera is one that depends totally on the interpretation of the composer's wife Christine Storch, who is on stage singing of her pleasures and frustrations for most of the time. Miss Lott takes the role wholly to herself. As an acting performance it is closely and sensitively detailed; as a vocal impersonation it is complete.

In achieving so much Miss Lott skirts many dangers with exquisite tact and grace. Since *Intermezzo* was based on an episode of marital misunderstanding in Strauss's own life with his Pauline, too, the performance would seem intrusive and distasteful. Miss Lott steers well clear of that. She lives the part, and lives each flutter of feeling in her permanently fresh singing, but there is a lightness of touch throughout that keeps the performance in the sunniness of charm.

The other effect of her serene grace is to let us all admit the opera's glorious triviality. It would be foolish to claim that *Intermezzo* is a work of great human insight. The situations are such as most Glyndebourne

patrons will instantly recognize, arising as they do from the pressures of marriage to a successful man who could as well be a company executive as a composer: one can find many Storchs on these Sussex lawns. Moreover, since the opera is sung very wisely in English, the audience's identification with what is happening on stage becomes tight. But what is happening is quite commonplace and silly, and it is a great virtue of Miss Lott's interpretation that she does everything with an ironic smile, which does not weaken the opera but rather strengthens it.

We can then admire all the more the particular strengths of this Christine. She is a youthful Frau Storch, not a grande dame struggling to emerge from an ordinary middle-aged woman, but rather a young woman who has not yet settled all her griffins. It is a different way of expressing the same gaucheness, and it works very nicely. So too does the musical intelligence of Miss Lott's singing. She approaches each line as if it were the opening of a song: with trust, with confidence, with untutored beauty and with a willingness to discover and evoke the subtle shades of meaning. Her performance is a triumph.

It is not, however, unsurpassed. Strauss gave himself a

much smaller part than his wife in this comedy, though took care to ensure that Robert Storch appears in a good light. John Fringale plays the role with all the right qualities of forbearance, maturity, gentleness and understanding; he also executes those qualities in his singing, which is a firm pleasure to hear. Elizabeth Gale is the chambermaid Anna, as she was when this production was last seen in 1975, and she becomes the part utterly. Glenn Winslade makes a notable debut with the soft, honeyed tenor and the neat dexterity with he shows as the conductor Storch.

Meanwhile the lead conductor, Gustav Kuhn, leads the London Philharmonic Orchestra to an abundant and exuberant performance in the pit even more noisier neighbours were driven by so much richness to realize that the symphonic interludes are for listening to, not talking through. On stage the evening is tellingly managed by John Cox, returning to direct his production within the awfully right 1920s interiors of the late Martin Battersby's designs. First and last, though, it is a night for Miss Lott, touching in the potentially disastrous scene with her son and wonderfully endowed with sublime phrases in the finale.

Paul Griffiths

Rameau's magical invention

Les Fêtes de Polymnie
Banqueting House, Whitehall

The English Bach Festival has done wonders in renewing Rameau's reputation, but not even the example suggested by Rubens's *Allegory of Triumph* on the ceiling of this attractive venue could inspire the performers of a semi-staged collection of extracts from the Prologue and first entrée of *Les Fêtes de Polymnie* to Olympian achievements. Yet the music is its usual magical self, another revelation of an astonishing inventiveness from the slowly-built dissonant and colourfully orchestrated chords of the Prelude to the most commonplace dance forms, which in the case of one Minuet suggested Mozart.

David Robilliou directed an ensemble which was tucked into one corner of the performing area. The vast chasm thus created between him and the chorists precluded absolute unanimity of ensemble. In for example, the "Hymne au Destin", and the few cries of intonation on the part of the English Bach Festival Singers and Baroque Ensemble made themselves more prominent because of the small numbers involved.

Neither did the solo singers quite measure up

to the demands made upon them, although to be fair two of them, Janis Kelly and Fiona Cameron, were standing in for the indisposed Jacquelyn Fugelle. Miss Kelly has been trained for Wagnerian roles, not baroque nymphs. As Hippé she fairly devastated Rameau's elegant rhythms with her blockbusting assault. Miss Cameron, who earlier sang "Endless Pleasure" in a sequence of pieces from Handel's *Semele*, was much lighter and flexible as Polymnie, while Christine Brunning's Mnémosine had a welcome fruitfulness and confidence.

Mark Tucker, as the Chef des Arts and Alcide, sounded thin-voiced and strained in the upper register. But the most disappointing was the long awaited Jupiter (Stephen Holloway), who looked imposing enough but sang with an ugly sound and was often painfully flat.

By concentrating on music from the *Divertissements* the EBF fortuitously gave their Baroque Dancers the chance to show their awareness of the style. Their delicate gestures and formations, occasionally interrupted by a swift dart across the floor, brought to Rameau's elegant ceremony a kinetic life which itself made this enterprise peculiarly revealing.

Stephen Pettitt



Felicity Lott: total triumph.

Dance

Festival Ballet
Coliseum

The first performance in Britain of Ben Stevenson's ballet to Strauss's *Four Last Songs* was given at 7.30 on Friday last by the Houston Ballet in Birmingham, and the second an hour later by Festival Ballet at the Coliseum. I fear that I shall remember that probably unprecedented coincidence better than the ballet itself.

The music is tolerably well played at the Coliseum under Graham Bond's direction. Wendy Eathorne's staging would probably carry better if she were not confined to the orchestra pit. Choreography and dancing are pleasant enough, too, but unremarkable.

To the first song, Virginia Albert (a dancer new to me) is prettily lifted about by Christopher Carney. Janette Mulligan strikes nice clean arabesques when not being turned by two partners in the second. Mary McKendry never keeps slipping through Jeremy Cole's arms and looking anguished, until the other men carry her away. Meanwhile, a gauze curtain above the stage changes height, colour and shape. Finally, it descends to hide all the dancers after Deborah Dobson has revealed herself as the hand of doom and made all the others lie down before doing so herself.

The programme began with a new production of extracts from

Napoli and Flower Festival at Genzano — Festival Ballet's third version of these pieces. Peter Schaufuss has followed the precedent he set when staging the full *Napoli* in Canada, and scattered the solos from the *Flower Festival* duet among those from the usual *pas de six*.

That, and the inclusion of the *Tarantella* as finale, make a lively suite of dances, but some of its other changes are more disputable. The *Poissonade* that is usually the last woman's solo, for instance, which Schaufuss takes earlier in the sequence, loses its whole point of contrasting restricted and large movements in his fussy adaptation for two dancers.

His aim throughout seems to have been animation rather than subtlety, and there is so much chatter, tambourine waving and general camping about round the edges of the stage that the solo dancing gets obscured. There was no lack of enthusiasm in the performance, but I would have appreciated sharper technique from most and more sense of period style from all.

Schaufuss's own virtuosity, looking brusque and forced at present, is better suited to *Etudes*, which he, Andria Hall and Jay Jolley led with intermittent lustre. The whole company has danced this much better in the past.

John Percival

Theatre
Humour in balanceInner Voices
Lyttelton

The four plays of Eduardo de Filippo already seen in London ought to have familiarized us with his view of Neapolitan family life, but with this piece we have to start again from scratch.

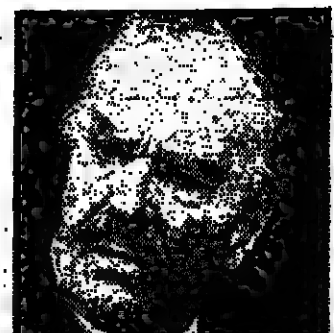
The date is 1948, a time (as I remember from my soldier father's appalled letters from Naples) when the Italian genius for improvising means of survival almost went overboard into crowd ferocity. Food was short, but grudges and vendettas were abundant; and the Neapolitans here are well on the way to turning into packs of wolves.

Inner Voices, like his other work, is a comedy, but only just, and only by technical devices. It opens with what seems a typical family scene with Aunt Rosa preparing breakfast for the Cimmaruta family, and (as in *Calimero*) chatting away about dreams. But they are dreams of fountains gushing blood, or sitting down to eat a roasted child. Everyone has trouble with sleep. One by one we meet the rest of the troubled household: the perpetually enraged husband Pasquale and his defiant wife who keeps the family afloat by telling fortunes. A parasite neighbour, Carlo, drops in and devours all the food within reach while passing malicious comments on Rosa's access to eggs and other rare delicacies.

Ralph Richardson then arrives as Carlo's brother Alberto: a mild, affable old party whose eccentric suggestions for rearranging the kitchen furniture turn out to be a means of detaining the family until the police arrive to arrest them for murdering a neighbour.

The inquiry into this supposed crime occupies the rest of the play, and acts as a moral index for every character on stage. The main point that emerges is that, whether or not there is a corpse in the background, the family are perfectly prepared to commit murder to escape further investigation.

The plot proceeds by a series of reversals of sympathy. When "searches fail to reveal a corpse, Alfredo (another bad sleeper) admits that he may have simply dreamed the murder. But no sooner have you got his marked down as a vicious informer than the tide of feelings changes sides. The Cimmaruta apartment gives way to the palatial junk-packed hovel he shares with Carlo and his old uncle Nicola, who has



Richardson: delicious comic routines

abandoned words in favour of fireworks. And not only does Carlo welcome the prospect of Alfredo's arrest as an opportunity of selling off their shared property: when the wrongly-accused family start arriving at the door, it is not to attack him but to waste their way into his trust. He may protest that he only dreamed the crime, but they believe he knows all their secrets. Each one accuses the others, and even the home-made candles and soap, proudly displayed in the first act, become evidence of ghastly homicidal home-industry.

Even in its own language, it would be easy for the play to overbalance into nightmare. One element that saves Mike Ockrent's production from this fate is the elegantly phrased, unobtrusively witty translation by N. F. Simpson, whom it is a pleasure to welcome back to the English stage.

The other mainstay is the presiding comic atmosphere of Alfredo's household. Left to themselves, the Cimmarutas are not comic characters. The brutal son, tight-lipped Aunt (Avril Egar) and, most of all, the warring marital partnership of Marjorie Yates and Robert Stephens rebounding between humiliation and hysterical jealousy, are figures poised on the brink of lurid violence.

Inside Alfredo's domain, however, it is averted. Richardson, always several mental steps ahead of the surrounding company, deflects and defuses the sense of danger with bemused detachment, turning even the likelihood of being beaten up into a delicious comic routine. Michael Bryant, in the best performance of the night, builds up Carlo as a gormazing, hypocritical traitor without ever coarsening his portrait of a prim, pedantic little figure, ears projecting above his skull-cap, sitting with knees modestly drawn together. Much the most evil character on stage, he is comic in every gesture and inflexion.

Irving Wardle

Court of Appeal

Law Report June 20 1983

Queen's Bench

No abandonment of planning permission

Pioneer Aggregates (UK) Ltd v Secretary of State for the Environment and Others
Before Lord Justice Eveleigh, Lord Justice O'Connor and Sir David Cairns
[Judgment delivered June 15]

The Court of Appeal was bound, by *Slough Estates Ltd v Slough Borough Council* (No 2) (1969) 2 Ch 305 to hold that, where a man was entitled to one of two inconsistent rights, then if he, with full knowledge, did an unequivocal act showing that he had chosen the one, he could not afterwards pursue the other (per Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, at p 318). Lord Justice Eveleigh and Sir David Cairns expressed the view that there was no principle of abandonment applicable to planning permission.

The court dismissed an appeal by the Peak Park Joint Planning Board from Mr Justice Gildewell who in February 1982 held that a right to quarry minerals from Harrogate Quarry in the Peak District National Park had not been abandoned.

In 1950, the Minister of Towns and Country Planning granted planning permission to Harrogate Quarry Ltd for the winning and working of limestone from the quarry. Conditions were imposed as to the restoration of the site after quarrying was completed. Harrogate extracted limestone from the site.

In 1964, they wrote to the board saying: "We wish to advise you that this company will cease quarrying... We feel that you will not doubt wish a member of your staff to visit the site and agree with us as to how the site should be left."

On January 5, 1967, the board wrote: "We officers report that the planning condition requiring grading of waste heaps had been discharged to their satisfaction and I thank you for your cooperation in this matter."

In 1967, Harrogate sought the determination of the board as to whether the right of imported waste material into a hole in the quarry floor would constitute development and require planning permission. The board replied that it would.

In 1968, another company wrote to the board expressing interest in the possibility of extracting the materials from the quarry.

The board replied that they had no objection in principle and said: "...as you are aware, stone quarrying can be resumed under the terms of [the Act, the 1950 permission]..." Nothing came of that proposal.

In 1972, planning permission was refused for tipping used tyres and non-toxic rubber compounds into the quarry. Despite that, tyres were tipped into the hole in the floor from time to time until 1973.

In 1974, planning permission was refused for the tipping of industrial waste into the quarry.

In 1974, Mr Edmund Harry Mollat, the present owner of the quarry and the third respondent to the appeal, purchased the site and applied for permission to use it as a site for seasonal and touring caravans.

The board wrote saying that they were prepared to approve the application in principle. Planning permission was subsequently granted, but apart from some movement of soil, Mr Mollat made no further progress towards establishing the caravan site.

In 1978, Pioneer Aggregates Ltd became interested in the possibility of quarrying minerals from the site. They required of the board whether planning permission was necessary. The board took the view that, in the circumstances, the 1950 permission had been abandoned.

Pioneer then did some token acts and an enforcement notice was served, which the secretary of state upheld. Mr Justice Gildewell allowed Pioneer's appeal from that decision.

Mr Michael Barnes, QC, and Mr Harold Gwynne, QC, and Mr Charles George for the second respondents, Pioneer Aggregates.

LORD JUSTICE EVELEIGH said that the court was bound by *Slough Estates*, which he treated as a case of election. It was clear that "abandonment" had not been used in that case in any technical sense. It had simply been an alternative way of speaking of election.

The court was also bound by *Slough Estates* to accept that in the kind of election referred to, although his Lordship had found some difficulty in accepting the proposition as firmly as Lord Denning had stated it at the present case.

Looking at the present case, his Lordship could find no two inconsistent rights possessed by Pioneer's predecessors.

Mr Barnes had sought to say that they had had two rights: to continue quarrying or to cease the quarrying and to be treated as a quarrying site for the restoration of the site. They had elected to do the second.

His Lordship did not regard that as election between two rights. There had been, if one talked of rights in that connection, only one right to choose; and it was arbitrary to say that a man was in a position to have two rights to accept, one to decline. Those spring from the same right.

His Lordship agreed with Mr Justice Gildewell that, on the basis of the *Slough* approach, there was no room for the application of that principle.

It was, therefore, unnecessary to decide whether or not there was some wider principle of abandonment applicable to quarrying, while he could not produce direct authority, "abandonment" had been used in a number of decisions in a way that suggested a broad concept and a case that applied in other fields, for example, easements, which there was no reason should not apply in the case of a planning application.

no need for any further provision was made out.

He would be guided by what Lord Fraser of Tullybelton and Lord Scarman had said in *Newbury District Council v Secretary of State for the Environment* (1981) AC 578:

"I am of opinion that the principle contended for is unsound. It would introduce an estoppel of bar, personal to the particular party, which is quite inappropriate in this field of law, which is concerned with rights that run with land. To do so would lead to uncertainty and confusion. It would also interfere with the convenient practice whereby prospective vendors or purchasers of land apply for planning permission as a precaution if there is doubt about whether their rights are already permissible or not" (per Lord Fraser, at p 606).

"In the field of property law, equity is a potent protection of private rights, operating upon the conscience of those who have notice of their existence. But this is no reason for extending it into the public law of planning control, which binds everyone..."

"I agree with the view so consistently expressed by the majority of the House that it is wrong to introduce into public administrative law concepts such as equitable estoppel which are essentially steps to the doing of justice in private law... if and in so far as [authorities] relied on by Lord Denning suggest (and I do not think that they do) that equitable estoppel has a place in the law of planning, it should not be followed" (per Lord Scarman, at pp 616, 617).

His Lordship in this case saw no need for introducing any aids into this branch of the law in this connection.

He was further of the opinion that

to do so would run counter to the provisions of the 1971 Act see section 3(1).

"Without prejudice to the provisions of this Act as to the duration, revocation or modification of planning permission, any grant of planning permission to develop land shall (except in so far as the permission otherwise provides) ensure for the benefit of the land and of all persons for the time being interested therein."

That was not a purely personal right; it was one that affected the character of the land itself and when one bore in mind that more than one person could have an interest in the land and at the same time or successively an interest in preserving a use, it would become apparent that it was not a mere principle of abandonment to be imported into planning law. Consequently, he was of opinion that there was no such wide principle.

Mr Widdicombe had submitted that *Slough Estates* had been overruled by *Newbury* because it was inconsistent with it, or alternatively had been overruled by the decision in *Slough* itself, not per se.

Lord Justice O'Connor delivered a judgment concurring in dismissing the appeal.

SIR DAVID CAIRNS, also concurring, said that no case directly supported the view that there was to be an abandonment of planning permission once found from election. Nor did one find indirect support for that to any case. In principle, his Lordship could see no reason for supposing that there was any such wide principle of abandonment in relation to planning permission.

Solicitors: Theodore Goddard & Co for Mr C. J. Harrison, Bakerwell, Coward Chance.

Reopening prosecution

Regina v Gainsborough Justices, Ex parte Green
Before Lord Justice Griffiths and Mr Justice Taylor
[Judgment delivered June 8]

Justices erred in law in allowing a probation officer to reopen his case against a defendant charged with breaches of a community service order, and to adduce further evidence, after a submission of no case to answer had been made, in order to mend a deficiency which went to the merits of the prosecution case rather than to prove facts of a purely formal nature.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held, quashing the conviction of Albert Neville Green by the Gainsborough Justices on March 1, 1983, on two informations alleging breaches of a community service order imposed by them on August 3, 1982, in respect of the theft of a television set.

Mr Keith Lawrence for the defendant, the prosecution did not appear and was not represented.

Accordingly, the ordinary rules relating to the prosecution of the prosecution case, and to the circumstances in which it was permissible to allow a prosecutor to call further evidence had to be applied.

The general principle was that once a prosecutor had closed his case, a court should only allow him to adduce further evidence if it was necessary to do so in order to mend a deficiency which went to the merits of the prosecution case rather than to prove facts of a purely formal nature.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held, quashing the conviction of Albert Neville Green by the Gainsborough Justices on March 1, 1983, on two informations alleging breaches of a community service order imposed by them on August 3, 1982, in respect of the theft of a television set.

Mr Keith Lawrence for the defendant, the prosecution did not appear and was not represented.

Retrospective rent
rise payable
on next due day

South Tottenham Land Securities Ltd v R. & A. Millett (Shops) Ltd and Another
Before Mr Justice Woolf
[Judgment delivered June 10]

Rent increased retrospectively by an arbitrator under a rent review clause of a lease became payable by a tenant on the next day immediately following the arbitrator's determination provided that the tenant knew that the arbitrator had determined a revised rent, albeit that he did not know the amount of the revised rent.

Mr Justice Woolf so held in the Queen's Bench Division considering a claim by South Tottenham Land Securities Ltd (the landlord) against R. & A. Millett (Shops) Ltd (the tenant) and Alan Cyril Millett (the guarantor) for arrears of rent.

The landlord acquired the reversion of a 99-year lease granted to the tenant in 1959. The tenant had since assigned his interest to third parties. Clause 1 provided for a specified yearly rent to be paid until March 25, 1980, and thereafter the award, the landlord wrote to the tenant on March 25, 2001, in the absence of agreement between the landlord and the tenant, an amount determined by an arbitrator on the basis of the application before March 25, 1980, to be paid by equal quarterly payments on March 25, June 24, September 29 and December 25 in every year.

Clause 2 provided for the payment of rent at the time and "in the manner..." aforesaid.

On June 6, 1980, an arbitrator was appointed to fix a revised rent and on October 30, 1980, he notified the landlord and the third parties that he had made and published an award. After taking up the award, the landlord wrote to the third parties solicitors informing them of the fact and amount of the award. On November 26, not having received the increased rent due under the award for the quarters ending June 24 and September 29, 1980, the landlords furnished the lease.

They claimed arrears of rent, being the difference between the old and new rents for the period March 25 to September 29, 1980, and new rent for the period September 30 to March 24, 1981, and thereafter. The defendants denied liability, alleging wrongful forfeiture and claimed an indemnity from the third parties.

Mr Robin Belben for the landlord; Mr Ronnie Tager for the tenant; the third parties did not appear and were not represented.

MR JUSTICE WOOLF said that it was submitted that none of the sums claimed were due when the landlord forfeited because although the increased rent had been determined by November 26, 1980, it was not payable under the terms of the lease until the following quarter day, December 25.

Since *Bailey (C.H. Ltd) v Memorial Enterprises Ltd* (1974) 1 WLR 728, it was clear that an increased rent determined by an arbitrator under such a review clause could have retrospective effect, but the Court of Appeal in *Bailey* did not consider when such increased rent became payable.

Bailey was followed by the House of Lords in *United Scientific Holdings Ltd v Burnley Borough Council* (1978) AC 904 and the court found that in the present case attached considerable importance to the *obiter dicta* of Lord Diplock (expressly adopted by Viscount Dilhorne) that a landlord could only recover such an increased rent on the next day following its determination — a view shared (also *obiter*) by Lord Justice Stephenson in *Torminster Properties Ltd v Green* (The Times, March 21, 1983; [1983] 1 WLR 676).

Even in the absence of such dicta, to which great regard had to be paid, under clauses 1 and 2 of the lease, rent, albeit relating to a previous period, was payable, and the obligation to pay it arose on the quarter days.

That meant that once the arbitrator had determined the rent and the determination was binding on the tenant, the tenant was under an obligation to make payment on the following quarter day. If he failed to do so, the landlord could forfeit the lease under clause 4(1) after 21 days.

In the present case the landlord purported to forfeit before the quarter day following the determination and the forfeiture was wrongful.

Counsel for the tenant further submitted that even if the increased rent became payable before the quarter day, the tenant was not obliged to make payment until he knew the contents of the award on November 6.

It was not sufficient for the purpose of imposing an obligation on a tenant to pay an increased rent that an arbitrator had determined the rent without informing the tenant of that fact.

But, as in other commercial arbitrations, the award was published when the parties were informed that an award had been made, whether or not they had notice of the contents of the award. So that notice was given to the tenant on October 30, 1980.

Concert
Subtle disguisesSinfonietta/Atherton
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Curiously, to end the London Sinfonietta's "Vienna: reaction and revolution" series there were two works neither of which is particularly reactionary or revolutionary. Schoenberg's *Serenade*, Op 24, looks back directly to Mozart, not only because of its divertimento-like seven-movement plan but largely through its aesthetic.

Which is not to say that it is a slight work, any more than some of Mozart's *Divertimenti* are. Rather the easy sounds it makes (easy, that is, for the sympathetic ear) cunningly disguise the subtlest emotions. And if in the March and "Dance Scene" to be found Mahlerian echoes, the burlesque is several degrees less sinister, and the language, for all the dense counterpoint, is much clearer, helped by the instrumentation of string trio, clarinet and bass clarinet, guitar and mandolin.

Unravelling the busy textures was made simpler by the Sinfonietta's exquisite performance, under David Atherton, in which precision went hand in hand with natural feeling for phrase and motion. The central setting of Petrarch epitomized the flavour of the whole, with David Wilson-Johnson achieving just the right balance between reserve and passion.

In Berg's Chamber Concerto

the players, encouraged by Mr Atherton's cogent view of the work, added stamina to their long list of attributes. This is a work that requires virtuosity of a kind more closely related to the nineteenth century, with a flavour derived more from Brahms than anything else. It is thematically intense, it spreads itself on the broadest of canvases, and its technical demands are quite merciless. And yet it still shows deference to classical antecedents.

Paul Crossley and György Paul, the solo pianist and violinist, launched themselves into the Concerto's lavish flourishes of drama and sentiment with imperious command and ripe sensitivity. Their performance served as an apt reminder that Berg (and Brahms) were unrepentant Romantics, and that art progresses chiefly through evolutionary, not revolutionary, processes.

Stephen Pettitt

● The fourth Leslie Hurry prize for outstanding theatre design students at the Slade School of Fine Art will be presented tomorrow by Oliver Wymark, playwright and widow of the actor Patrick Wymark. The prize, donated by Mr Hurry's nephew, John H. Armstrong, is an original Hurry costume design. Mr Armstrong has guaranteed to donate one design a year for the next 21 years.

AFGHAN Refugees

Their plight is still desperate. Please send your donation now.

The Red Cross

The British Red Cross Society, (Afghan Refugees) Dept AR2, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, London SW1X 7EL

I enclose £ _____ for Afghan Refugees.

OR Debit my _____

Credit Card Acct No _____ with £ _____

Name _____

Address _____

Signed _____

AP2

WALL STREET
PRICES & COMMENT
THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

Stock Exchange Prices
Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End, July 1. Contango Day, July 4. Settlement Day, July 11.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.
(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

THE TIMES 1000
1982/1983
The World's Top Companies
The 1000 UK companies with an annual turnover of more than £1 million in 1982.
The 1000 largest American and European companies, ranked by turnover.
Available from bookshops or direct at £9.95 including postage from
THE TIMES BOOKS LTD
10 Golden Square, London, W1

Stock	Price	Chgs	Gross	Div	Yld	Cap	Price	Chgs	Gross	Div	Yld	Cap	Price	Chgs	Gross	Div	Yld	Cap	Price	Chgs	Gross	Div	Yld	Cap			
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Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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200 Great Britain Road
London WC1X 8EZ
Telephone 01-837 1234

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 714.1
FT 100: 82.87
Bargains: 23.183
Databank USM Leaders
Index: 96.45
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones
Index: 8702.68
Hongkong: Hang Seng index
966.89
New York: Dow Jones Industrial
Average: 1242.19 (Friday's close)

CURRENCIES

LONDON
Sterling \$1.5240 down 30 pts
Index 84.9 down 0.3
DM 3.8975
Fr 11.7250
Yen 365.25
Dollar
Index 125.1 down 0.4
DM 2.5492 down 68 pts
Gold \$413 down \$2
NEW YORK
Gold \$413.50
Sterling \$1.5280
(Friday's close)

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 9 1/2%
3 month interbank 9 1/8% - 9 1/4%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9 1/8% - 9 1/4%
3 month DM 5 1/8% - 5 1/4%
3 month FF 14 1/8% - 14 1/4%
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling
Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for
interest period May 4 to June
7, 1983 inclusive: 10.334 per cent.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interim: Aldcom International, S & W Barford, J H Penner Holdings, Finat, British Grading, Fidelity, London & Associated Investment Trust, Marshalls Halifax, Paterson Jenks, Walker & Staff Holdings, West's Group International, Whitecroft.
TOMORROW - Interim: Country-side Properties, Lookers, J T Parish, Finat, Fidelity, Investment, Argyl Foods, Avana Group, John Booth and Sons (Boulton), Chamberlain Phipps, Charter Consolidated, London Investment Trust, GEI International, Hambros, Meyer International, Mif Electric Group, Rascal Electronics, Wedgwood, Wilmot.
WEDNESDAY - Interim: Anglia Television Group, Crest Nicholson, First National Finance Corporation, First National Securities Holdings, Mulhead, Northern Foods, Paines Broughton Holdings, Chubb and Son, James Cropper, Erskine House Investments, Powell Duffryn, Shaw Carports.
THURSDAY - Interim: Castlefield (Kang) Rubber Estate, Granger Trust, Arthur Lee & Sons, Killigraff (Rubber) Development Syndicate, Ninet Holdings, Superdrug Stores (first quarter), Trusthouse Forte, Whatlings, Finat, Baker Perkins Holdings, Baraora Tea Holdings, British Benzol Carbonising, Burnett & Hallamshire, Grosby Woodfield, Dominion and General Investment Trust, Electrocomponents, Ferranti, Hambros Investment Trust, Hargreaves Group, Oil & Associated Investment Trust, Potbaw Holdings, Redland.
FRIDAY - Interim: Bermuda International Bond Fund (div), Nash Industries, Raeburn Investment Trust, Finat, Benlox Holdings, Sheraton Securities.

Jobless 'will reach 4.3m'

Unemployment will rise steadily to 4.3 million by the end of the decade as productivity growth outstrips sluggish growth in national output, Cambridge Econometrics predicts today.

The independent forecasting group assumes growth will average only 1.3 per cent a year in the late 1980s after 2.5 per cent this year and next.

DRUG RACE: Warner-Lambert, the American drug company which manufactures in Britain, claimed it is leading a race to market a drug to help in the treatment of senile dementia. It says there may be up to six million sufferers in Western Europe and the US.

The company claims that the drug - which is undergoing clinical trials - improves the mercury and helps sufferers to relate to their surroundings. It is also exploring the treatment of hearing impediments in children.

City will help in Telecom sell-off

By David Young

City financial institutions will be consulted in a bid to guarantee that the privatization programme to be launched in the Queen's Speech is a financial as well as a political success.

The ministerial team at the newly merged Department of Trade and Industry under Mr Cecil Parkinson is acutely aware of the controversy that surrounded the flotation of Amersham International and the sell-off by tender of Britoil.

In the case of Amersham International the offer price was so low that speculators made massive overnight profits; Britoil came to a sluggish market, leaving shares unsold.

The Government's resolve to go ahead with the denationalization of British Telecom despite union opposition will see brought to the market an organization of greater market value than any publicly quoted company.

Meanwhile, the Institute of Directors has presented the Government with a nine-point list of priorities which it would like included in the business programme for the next session of Parliament.

In a letter to the Prime Minister on the eve of the Queen's Speech Mr Walter Goldsmith, the IOD director general, says: "Britain's businessmen supported the policies for which your Government argued in the General Election."

Goldsmith: union reform a priority

They welcome the stability and continuity for Britain's economy secured by the Government's second term of office. The redirection of our economy is well under way.

The IOD's nine-point plans calls for:

1. The object of zero inflation forming the lynch-pin of Government economic strategy.

2. Sustainable long-term reductions in interest rates achieved by ministers refusing to set short-term exchange and interest rate targets.

3. Trade union reform in the public and private sectors with steps to curb industrial action in essential public services as a first priority.

4. The abolition of the Greater London Council before the 1985 GLC elections and the abolition of the metropolitan authorities.

5. Privatization of British Rail's shipping and catering services and the sale of British Gas Offshore interest to the private sector.

6. A redefined role for the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, the introduction of the New Competition Act and Treasury control of remaining nationalized industries.

7. Income tax basic rates to be cut as soon as possible, investment income surcharges and capital gains tax to be abolished and the reversal of the drive to bring self-employed within the PAYE system.

8. Job centres to be better equipped for training and retraining.

9. A minister of Cabinet rank to be appointed to draw up and pursue a wide-ranging EEC reform package to promote fair trade.

As Britain enters a period which its industries will be increasingly dependent on winning a larger share of export orders and when Government agencies will be strengthening their efforts in overseas markets, *The Times* begins a weekly column highlighting activities in this important commercial sector.

The Export Credit Guarantee has been experimenting since last autumn with a new way of financing exports - and 20 deals in about a dozen countries have already brought more than £200m worth of new business for British companies.

Finance Contract (Overseas Bank) Endorsements are at present for deals done over six months to five years. "Finco" will make life easier for British exporters of capital and semi-capital goods.

"We have cracked it," said Mr Tony Killick, head of Williams, Glyn's export finance division, one of the leading British confirming houses that has been cooperating in the scheme. "It looks extremely promising."

The fincobe, an ECGD

Reagan's casual announcement takes staff by surprise

Volcker reappointment signals US resolve to contain inflation

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Vowing to continue the fight against inflation, President Reagan has reappointed Mr Paul Volcker to a second four-year term as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, the US central bank.

The president's announcement, which was made almost casually during his regular weekend radio broadcast, ended months of speculation over who would be named to the important central bank position when Mr Volcker's present term expires on August 6.

In recent weeks, after a strong campaign in support of Mr Volcker by prominent Wall Street officials, it had become increasingly apparent that the central bank chairman had the broadest support of the four candidates mentioned for the job.

By reappointing Mr Volcker, President Reagan has opted to stay the course on monetary policy during a difficult period of economic recovery and continuing world debt crises.

Shortly after the announcement was made, Mr Volcker issued a statement thanking the President for his confidence and outlining his goal for the next four years.

"As I've said on a number of occasions, I do believe we now have a rare opportunity to achieve sustained growth on a firm foundation of stability," Mr Volcker said.

White House officials said President Reagan did not take the decision to reappoint the independent Mr Volcker until 24 hours before he surprised some of his own staff by making the announcement on Saturday.

Although Mr Volcker has strong support in the financial community, he also has numerous influential and vocal critics. Many Democrats and moderate Republicans blame his tight money policies for plunging the US into the severest recession since the 1930s.

Conversely, many conservative supporters of Mr Reagan criticize Mr Volcker for being too lax in allowing the M1 measure of the US money supply to grow well beyond the



Volcker: concentrating on inflation for a second term

narrowly-defined targets set by the central bank. These critics claim he is setting the stage for another round of inflation.

The controversy surrounding Mr Volcker touched off an unprecedented public and internal administration debate over whether he should be reappointed.

Many officials on the president's staff had urged Mr

to spend more time with his ailing wife who suffers from arthritis and he has had several lucrative job offers in New York paying salaries of up to \$400,000 (£258,000).

But Mr Volcker quickly dispelled these rumours by letting it be known that he believed he has a job to complete at the Fed and would, therefore, welcome the opportunity to continue.

Mr Volcker, 55, has pursued the fight against inflation with an almost religious fervour but he has also shown that he is both pragmatic and flexible when economic conditions

warrant a change. It was his decision, which was adopted by the board of the central bank, to relax constraints on the money supply in order to reverse the recession and promote recovery.

Mr Volcker was first named central bank chairman in 1979 by President Jimmy Carter. His new term beginning in August must be confirmed by the full Senate where he has wide support.

American Notebook, page 17

City Comment

Challenge of the decade

Brazil's disconcerting reappearance on the international financial scene with begging bowl outstretched is a salutary reminder that the global debt problem will be with us for some time to come. Just how long is made only too clear in a new analysis by Morgan Guaranty, the American bank.

The bank believes that even on the most favourable assumptions - sustained growth in the West, resolute corrective action by debt-pressed countries, maintenance of financial flows from the world banking system - the problems of the big debtors will take the rest of the decade to resolve.

It follows that those who put their faith in tough austerity programmes by debtor nations are being dangerously short-sighted. Such policies would have to be pursued for years - at enormous and probably untenable social and political costs - to make any significant dent in the problem.

Writing off debt would not help either. It would risk choking off new funds altogether by eroding banks' capital base.

So the answer must be a long-term strategy which recognizes that the cure will be slow to take effect; encouragement of steady growth in the West, adjustment by debtor countries to reduce borrowing needs, incentives for banks to go on lending, and more official aid and private direct investment to replace bank credits.

World leaders began to grope towards such strategy at Williamsburg, but fine words need to be translated into a detailed agenda for action before the shadow of global financial collapse can leave the stage.

St Michael supplier coming to market

By Jonathan Clark

If you turn the label on a Marks and Spencer nightdress or blouse and it bears the number 147 you are holding in your hand a product which will help give its manufacturer a premium rating when it obtains a public quote in a few days.

S R Gent has grown up hand in hand with M & S and now makes 50,000 garments a day for the store group, which takes 92 per cent of its sales.

Profits have grown from £180,000 in 1966 when Mr Peter Wolff and Mr Peter Weitzel took control, to £4.3m last year. Sales this year should grow from about £60m to £70m with profits up in line to about £5m.

This week S R Gent will decide whether it will be a fixed price offer or tender sale; the prospectus will be published on Friday.

The two chief executives hold 94 per cent of the shares and 25 per cent will be sold. Apart from the cash, the public quote will let S R Gent embark on an acquisitions programme.

Production in the satellite factories around the Barnsley base is highly automated with £10m spent on new technology. Mr Wolff said: "We had to find garments that sell not on price but on style. Production efficiency is slowed down by style so we had to bring in high technology."

The styling department, the largest in Britain, sends up to 250 ideas to M & S every week.

One of the largest private housebuilders in the North West is also going public with a full stock market listing and a price tag of £5.4m.

Small firms now 'hard core' overdraft users

By Our Financial Staff

Many small companies now operate their bank accounts with a permanently overdrawn balance and overdrafts have taken on a "hard core" quality as a proportion of bank lending.

Many of these overdrafts have been used to finance items like plant and machinery rather than the purely short-term needs by which overdrafts are intended.

According to the third and latest issue of *Banks and Small Firms* "This trend has been a source of concern to borrowers and lenders alike, since it is generally regarded as prudent for longer-term assets to be financed by permanent or

longer-term funds rather than by overdrafts which have a variable rate of interest and technically are repayable on demand.

"If small firms enjoyed ready access to the stock market or to private sources of equity and loan capital, the problem might not have arisen", it adds.

One result has been the growth of term lending schemes from the banks for capital expenditure as a complement to overdrafts.

About half of bank lending is now in the form of term loans repayable between one and 20 years. Gearing ratios have also become less stringent.

The identification at the weekend of the names behind the buying of three big blocks of shares in House of Fraser will give little comfort to Professor Roland Smith and the rest of the board in their fight against Lomro's proposals to demerge Harrods.

The total of 3.7 million shares are said to be split between Mr Jack Hayward, the millionaire who lives in the Bahamas with 700,000, Dr Ashraf Marwan, an Egyptian businessman, with 2 million

Jaguar chases German sales

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

Jaguar is combining forces with its biggest continental importer to re-enter the German luxury car market after the debacle of the late 1960s and early 1970s.

Poor quality and ill-equipped dealers made its cars a laughing stock and led to their virtual disappearance from Germany.

Now, encouraged by the remarkable improvement in quality and productivity which has taken place under Mr John Egan's chairmanship, Emil Frey, of Zurich, is taking 65 per

cent of a new company, Jaguar Deutschland, which will be based in Frankfurt.

Jaguar holds the remaining 35 per cent.

Until a few years ago, Jaguar franchises were handed out in Germany without proper investigation of the applicant's premises or expertise. In many cases, this led to luxury cars being sold from tiny, back street garages in competition with Mercedes and BMW dealers operating from large, well-

equipped high street showrooms.

This was mainly the fault of the British staff, who appointed German dealers on the basis of short visits. This time, the staff will be Germans led by Herr Otto Prinz zu Sayn-Wittgenstein.

The German luxury car market is worth 60,000 cars a year. In the first five months of this year, Jaguar sold only 325 cars there, and that is nearly double the figure for the same period last year.

Talbot Motors chief to quit next April

By Clive Cookson

Mr George Turnbull, chairman of Talbot Motors, will leave the company when his contract expires next April.

A spokesman confirmed yesterday that Mr Turnbull - one of the best-known figures in the British motor industry - had told Peugeot, Talbot's parent company, that he did not wish to extend his five-year contract.

Mr Turnbull, aged 56, has said that he will be looking for a senior job in the public sector.

The four years that Mr Turnbull has spent in charge of Talbot have been a traumatic period of contraction. The British workforce, which was 22,000-strong in 1979, has been cut to 6,000 and the Linwood plant in Scotland closed. But, after the initial protests about

the Linwood closure, Mr Turnbull has implemented the cuts smoothly.

Now Mr Turnbull, a former managing director of British Leyland believes that he has re-established Talbot's foundations for growth.

The most recent financial results show the company operating profitably during the second half of last year.

Abridged Particulars

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the grant of permission to deal in the Ordinary Shares issued and now being issued by Tunstall Telecom Group Plc in the Unlisted Securities Market. It is emphasised that no application has been made for these securities to be admitted to listing. This advertisement does not constitute an invitation to purchase shares.

Tunstall Telecom Group Plc

(Registered in England No 580348)

Offer for Sale by Tender

by

Hambros Bank Limited

of

3,000,000 Ordinary Shares of 5p each

at a minimum tender price of 100p per share, the price tendered being payable in full on application.

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised

£800,000

Ordinary Shares of 5p each

Issued and now being

issued fully paid

£700,000

The Group is the leading manufacturer and supplier in the United Kingdom of elderly persons' emergency communications equipment. This equipment is designed to enable elderly and infirm people to summon assistance in the event of accident, illness or other emergency. The Group also supplies a range of access control, emergency lighting and fire detection systems for the protection of people and the security of property.

Full details of Tunstall Telecom Group Plc and of this Offer for Sale, together with a Form of Application, are contained in the Prospectus (on the terms of which alone applications will be considered), copies of which may be obtained from:

Hambros Bank Limited,
41 Bishopsgate,
London EC2P 2AA.

Grievson, Grant and Co.,
59 Gresham Street,
London EC2P 2AS.

and from the following branches of
National Westminster Bank PLC:

New Issues Department, Drapers Gardens,
12 Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2P 2BD.

8 Bennetts Hill, Birmingham B2 5RT 32 Corn Street, Bristol BS99 7UG
117 St Mary Street, Cardiff CF1 1LG 80 George Street, Edinburgh EH2 3DZ
14 Blythswood Square, Glasgow G2 4AQ 8 Park Row, Leeds LS1 1QS
55 King Street, Manchester M60 2DB 24 Mosley Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE99 1PS

The Application List for the shares now offered for sale will open at 10.00 am on Thursday 23rd June, 1983 and may be closed at any time thereafter.

John Lawless

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • USM REVIEW

Gilbert House arrives with a record

Michael Clark

Prices now available on Prestel page 48146

12 ZYB Glasgow

American notebook

Experts await Fed move on M1 growth

The financial markets will reopen today with two significant pieces of news to digest - the reappointment of Mr Paul Volcker as chairman of the Federal Reserve and the \$5.6bn (£3,733m) rise in money M1 which was announced on Friday.

Mr David Hale, chief economist for Kemper Financial Services in Chicago, issued an alert on Friday stating: "sell bonds on Volcker's reappointment".

The financial markets weakened further late on Friday on the news of the huge rise in M1. After the money news, federal funds were offered at 9 1/2 per cent, compared with the 8 1/2 per cent of the last week or two. Three-month Treasury bills were offered at 8.75 per cent also up on recent levels. The Treasury 10% long bond closed at 96 1/2 to yield 10.75 per cent. As compared with a price of 96 on Thursday.

Mr Volcker's reappointment is a clear signal of the Reagan Administration's thinking about major economic policy issues. There is no clear leader in economic policy and no original ideas.

Republicans are bound to be amazed that their party could find no Republican suitable to assume the task of chairman of the central banks. Instead, the president stuck with Mr Volcker, who was appointed by President Carter and whose policies were responsible for the losses suffered by the Republican Party in 1982.

Mr David Hale's suggestion to sell bonds on Volcker's reappointment is based on the idea that with this big issue out of the way and with economic recovery proceeding so strongly, the central bank will finally take steps to hold down the growth of money.

One such unavoidable step would be to release the federal funds rate from the weight of the central bank that has been holding it down.

The funds rate, which has

been stuck around 8 1/2 per cent since December, would then rise to about 10 per cent, taking many other short-term rates with it.

Such action is being forced on to the central bank by the failure of real interest rates to decline, by the continuing strength of the dollar and by the weakness of gold and commodities prices.

These developments indicate that the financial markets are sceptical about the policies of the Federal Reserve and in particular about the speed of money growth.

Not that last week's rise in money M1 was unexpected. Citibank's economists had been forecasting three weeks ago that the M1 would rise by about \$5bn in the first two weeks of June. On June 19 it was announced that M1 rose by only \$100m. The subsequent \$5.6bn rise announced on Friday thus got the Citibank forecast back on track for the first two weeks as a whole.

Citibank expects that it will be announced on Friday that M1 has fallen \$1bn - \$2bn. To give an overall result for June of M1 rising at an annual rate of about 10 per cent.

This is considerable improvement on the 26 per cent annual rate of increase of M1 in May, but still above the Federal Reserve's own target for M1 growth of 5 per cent.

In the immediate future, therefore, it is to be expected interest rates will rise somewhat on the short end, the dollar will continue very strong and gold and commodities (and bonds) will remain depressed.

However, if Mr Volcker does turn to reduce the rate of money growth, as he must if a 1984-85 recession is to be avoided, then within a month or two I would expect all interest rates to start drifting down again, as the financial markets regain a modicum of confidence in the policies and practices of the Federal Reserve.

Maxwell Newton

CRICKET

Lawson back to boost Australia's semi-final hopes

By Ivo Tennant



'83

As the Prudential World Cup enters its last week, the slide rules come out again. We know from Saturday's results that England have definitely qualified for the semi-finals from Group A and West Indies from Group B. Less clear is who joins them. The key matches today are Australia's encounter with India at Chelmsford and New Zealand's with Pakistan at Trent Bridge.

Their run rates are shown in the table below and they will be decisive should Australia and Pakistan win. Australia's rate is superior to India's and Pakistan's to New Zealand's.

Run rates

Run Rate Over Rate

Australia 1242 200 4.140

India 1059 277.5 3.817

Pakistan 1184 300 3.947

New Zealand 1082 278.1 3.876

The reason why Pakistan and Australia cannot go through if they win is that rules of the competition are such that, for the sake of calculating the run rate, a team which is bowled out within its 60 overs is deemed to have received the full 60 overs.

Thus, even if a side went hell for leather and scored, say, 300 runs off 40 overs, but lost all its wickets in the process, it would gain no advantage if its opponents took the full 60 overs.

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Teenoso out to unstick the mudlark label

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Royal Ascot may be over for another year, but there will be no slackening of racing's pace even in a fortnight that traditionally belongs to Wimbledon. Next Saturday, the Irish Derby beckons at the Curragh, while on the following one, the Eclipse Stakes will provide another pointer to how the current classic crop compare with their elders, this time at group one level.

The Irish Derby promises to be particularly informative, affording us another glimpse of not only Teenoso, the hero of the hour at Epsom, but also Carlingford Castle, the colt who chased him home so valiantly there, this time Carlingford Castle will be on his home ground, whereas Teenoso has to travel.

The presence of the French Derby winner, Carleer, in the line-up will add spice to the occasion, for he is the chosen representative of Ballydoyle, the famous home of four Irish Derby winners so far, beginning with Chalmour, Nijinsky and The Minstrel.

Having seen Lomond and Salmon leap up firmly on their place, Teenoso at Epsom, Vincent O'Brien will be hoping for better things from Carleer, who began the year as his principal Derby hope before a combination of factors saw him eventually diverted to Chantilly. But O'Brien is not the only person with something to prove. Teenoso's trainer, Geoff Wragg, is anxious to see his colt finally paid to the theory that he is simply a good mudlark.

After watching Teenoso do his final gallop before Epsom, Wragg told me that he felt that Teenoso was a good horse who would do even better on better ground, and that he had the class to win the Derby Trial at Lingfield in spite of the awful conditions underfoot, not because of them.

Sadly, the ground at Epsom on Derby Day did not allow Teenoso to give vent to his trainer's contention because it was soft yet again, following the storms of the night before. However, after watching Lester Piggott ride Teenoso in another encouraging gallop at Newmarket last Saturday, Wragg reiterated his opinion that the colt would be even more effective on fast ground.

Teenoso certainly has a fluent action which suggests that that ought to be the case. And the way that he stretched out coming up the Limestone on Saturday morning, bore out that contention. Both Piggott and Wragg were well pleased with him, and both are looking forward to taking on Carleer, the outstayed L'Emigrant at Chantilly.

For the record, Wragg knows a thing or two about winning the Irish Derby because he was at his father, Harry's side when he was a successful pioneer or cross-channel raids, winning it initially with Fraix de Bois 1951, and the again with Talgo and Fidalgo later in the decade.

A decision as to whether last Thursday's King Edward VII Stakes winner, Sharpe's Dancer, will also make the journey to Ireland is likely to be made today by his trainer, Michael



Lester Piggott: rider of Teenoso; victorious on Page 1

Stout, who won Ireland's principal classic with Sharpe's English Prince was the last horse to use the Ascot race as a stepping stone to greater things at the Curragh.

Ascot's own triumphant march continued on Saturday when the attendance was again well up on the corresponding day last year, thus taking the number who had raced there during the week to over 190,000. George Robinson, our Newmarket Correspondent, was absolutely right the day before when he said that Henry Cecil's vast stable harboured a very promising colt in the unraced two-year-old, Vacamme. Making his racecourse debut in the Errol Stakes, this delightful chestnut by Lyphard won in a

style that had to be seen to be believed. But for one mystifyingly bad gallop earlier in the week which was so appalling, by all accounts, that it simply could not have been true, Vacamme would have started at much shorter odds. Once Piggott gave him his head, the race became a procession, and I look forward to seeing him again.

So a bitter-sweet day ended well for Piggott and Vacamme's owner, Daniel Wildenstein, who shared a less agreeable experience earlier in the afternoon when Page Blanche was disqualified after coming home first in the Fern Hill Stakes. No sooner had I just remarked to a friend that Page Blanche's narrow win was attributable to a vintage ride from Piggott, then Steve Causton promptly objected to the winner, and was awarded the race on Gaygo Lady.

Having watched the camera patrol film, I did not envy the stewards, who were faced with a difficult decision. Page Blanche certainly did veer to her right off a straight line in the final furlong, but it was not until the last second that the two actually touched, virtually as they passed the finishing post. The fact that there was so little in it at the end was probably the deciding factor.

Earlier in the day, that divisive Highweight, Compton Rodrigues, rode his first race, but it was not until the last second that the two actually touched, virtually as they passed the finishing post. The fact that there was so little in it at the end was probably the deciding factor.

Shady Deal ran an excellent race in yesterday's Grand Stakes, but he was not until the last second that the two actually touched, virtually as they passed the finishing post. The fact that there was so little in it at the end was probably the deciding factor.

Shady Deal out of luck

A horse trained in the British Isles will be trying to win the Grand Prix de Lyon for the second consecutive year when the David O'Brien-trained Karol lines up for the 11-furlong race this evening. David O'Brien's Karol, who won the Grand Prix de Lyon in 1982, is a 10/1 favourite. He was on six miles at Epsom, where he carried the famous Moller colours to victory.

Shady Deal ran an excellent race in yesterday's Grand Stakes, but he was not until the last second that the two actually touched, virtually as they passed the finishing post. The fact that there was so little in it at the end was probably the deciding factor.

Brighton

Draw advantage: low numbers best

1.30 LEVY BOARD STAKES (apprentices: 2898: 1m) (16 runners)
1-4000-00 CLOUTIER (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
2-2222-00 NEVILL (H) (Stephen 1) Spence 8-3 N Woods 10
3-4000-00 THE CLIFTON (H) (Miles 1) Spence 8-3 N Woods 10
4-0000-00 SARATOGA (H) (Cory 1) Spence 8-3 N Woods 10
5-0000-00 CASALLO (H) (Cory 1) Spence 8-3 N Woods 10
6-0000-00 DASHING DEANO (H) (Cory 1) Spence 8-3 N Woods 10
7-0000-00 HARBOLD (H) (Cory 1) Spence 8-3 N Woods 10
8-0000-00 NO HACK (H) (Cory 1) Spence 8-3 N Woods 10
9-0000-00 DASHING DEANO (H) (Cory 1) Spence 8-3 N Woods 10
10-0000-00 HARBOLD (H) (Cory 1) Spence 8-3 N Woods 10
11-0000-00 NO HACK (H) (Cory 1) Spence 8-3 N Woods 10
12-0000-00 DASHING DEANO (H) (Cory 1) Spence 8-3 N Woods 10
13-0000-00 HARBOLD (H) (Cory 1) Spence 8-3 N Woods 10
14-0000-00 NO HACK (H) (Cory 1) Spence 8-3 N Woods 10
15-0000-00 DASHING DEANO (H) (Cory 1) Spence 8-3 N Woods 10
16-0000-00 HARBOLD (H) (Cory 1) Spence 8-3 N Woods 10

2.0 BEVENDEAN STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £1,522: 6f) (13)
1-0000-00 BASTARD LADY (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
2-0000-00 BLUE BROCADE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
3-0000-00 CHASTIE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
4-0000-00 DASHING DEANO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
5-0000-00 HARBOLD (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
6-0000-00 NO HACK (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
7-0000-00 DASHING DEANO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
8-0000-00 HARBOLD (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
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10-0000-00 DASHING DEANO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
11-0000-00 HARBOLD (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
12-0000-00 NO HACK (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
13-0000-00 DASHING DEANO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11

2.30 PEACEHAVEN HANDICAP (£1,804: 1m 2f) (15)
1-0000-00 ROCKS UP (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
2-0000-00 JUBILEE HILL (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
3-0000-00 ROCKS UP (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
4-0000-00 JUBILEE HILL (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
5-0000-00 ROCKS UP (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
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15-0000-00 ROCKS UP (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11

3.0 BRIGHTON HANDICAP (£3,915: 1m) (9)
1-0000-00 TILL SEE YOU (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
2-0000-00 CAP OF FREEDOM (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
3-0000-00 TILL SEE YOU (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
4-0000-00 CAP OF FREEDOM (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
5-0000-00 TILL SEE YOU (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
6-0000-00 CAP OF FREEDOM (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
7-0000-00 TILL SEE YOU (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
8-0000-00 CAP OF FREEDOM (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
9-0000-00 TILL SEE YOU (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11

3.30 MOULDSOOM STAKES (2-y-o selling: £1,805: 6f) (11)
1-0000-00 DISCOURSE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
2-0000-00 STRIVE BY JEALOUSY (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
3-0000-00 DISCOURSE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
4-0000-00 STRIVE BY JEALOUSY (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
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9-0000-00 DISCOURSE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
10-0000-00 STRIVE BY JEALOUSY (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
11-0000-00 DISCOURSE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11

4.0 REEPOCK HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,760: 6f) (16)
1-0000-00 SUFFICIENT (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
2-0000-00 SUFFICIENT (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
3-0000-00 SUFFICIENT (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
4-0000-00 SUFFICIENT (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
5-0000-00 SUFFICIENT (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
6-0000-00 SUFFICIENT (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
7-0000-00 SUFFICIENT (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
8-0000-00 SUFFICIENT (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
9-0000-00 SUFFICIENT (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
10-0000-00 SUFFICIENT (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
11-0000-00 SUFFICIENT (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
12-0000-00 SUFFICIENT (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
13-0000-00 SUFFICIENT (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
14-0000-00 SUFFICIENT (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
15-0000-00 SUFFICIENT (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
16-0000-00 SUFFICIENT (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11

4.30 HOVE STAKES (Div II: maiden fillies: £1,591: 1m 4f) (12)
1-0000-00 HORTON LOUISE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
2-0000-00 HORTON LOUISE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
3-0000-00 HORTON LOUISE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
4-0000-00 HORTON LOUISE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
5-0000-00 HORTON LOUISE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
6-0000-00 HORTON LOUISE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
7-0000-00 HORTON LOUISE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
8-0000-00 HORTON LOUISE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
9-0000-00 HORTON LOUISE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
10-0000-00 HORTON LOUISE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
11-0000-00 HORTON LOUISE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
12-0000-00 HORTON LOUISE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11

5.0 HOVE STAKES (Div II: maiden fillies: £1,591: 1m 4f) (12)
1-0000-00 HORTON LOUISE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
2-0000-00 HORTON LOUISE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
3-0000-00 HORTON LOUISE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
4-0000-00 HORTON LOUISE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
5-0000-00 HORTON LOUISE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
6-0000-00 HORTON LOUISE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
7-0000-00 HORTON LOUISE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
8-0000-00 HORTON LOUISE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
9-0000-00 HORTON LOUISE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
10-0000-00 HORTON LOUISE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
11-0000-00 HORTON LOUISE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
12-0000-00 HORTON LOUISE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11

Pontefract

Draw advantage: low numbers best

2.45 JUVENILE AUCTION STAKES (2-y-o maidens: 2898: 5f) (10 runners)
1-0000-00 GARVILL LAD (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
2-0000-00 GARVILL LAD (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
3-0000-00 GARVILL LAD (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
4-0000-00 GARVILL LAD (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
5-0000-00 GARVILL LAD (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
6-0000-00 GARVILL LAD (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
7-0000-00 GARVILL LAD (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
8-0000-00 GARVILL LAD (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
9-0000-00 GARVILL LAD (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
10-0000-00 GARVILL LAD (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11

3.15 DOWRY STAKES (2-y-o selling: £718: 6f) (7)
1-0000-00 ALEXIS (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
2-0000-00 ALEXIS (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
3-0000-00 ALEXIS (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
4-0000-00 ALEXIS (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
5-0000-00 ALEXIS (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
6-0000-00 ALEXIS (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
7-0000-00 ALEXIS (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11

3.45 "SEE IT LIVE" IN YORKSHIRE HANDICAP (4-y-o: £2,464: 6f) (9)
1-0000-00 HART HART (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
2-0000-00 HART HART (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
3-0000-00 HART HART (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
4-0000-00 HART HART (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
5-0000-00 HART HART (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
6-0000-00 HART HART (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
7-0000-00 HART HART (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
8-0000-00 HART HART (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
9-0000-00 HART HART (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11

4.15 PONTREAF MILE (maiden: £2,413: 1m) (22)
1-0000-00 WOODMAN (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
2-0000-00 WOODMAN (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
3-0000-00 WOODMAN (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
4-0000-00 WOODMAN (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
5-0000-00 WOODMAN (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
6-0000-00 WOODMAN (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
7-0000-00 WOODMAN (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
8-0000-00 WOODMAN (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
9-0000-00 WOODMAN (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
10-0000-00 WOODMAN (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
11-0000-00 WOODMAN (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
12-0000-00 WOODMAN (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
13-0000-00 WOODMAN (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
14-0000-00 WOODMAN (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
15-0000-00 WOODMAN (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
16-0000-00 WOODMAN (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
17-0000-00 WOODMAN (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
18-0000-00 WOODMAN (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
19-0000-00 WOODMAN (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
20-0000-00 WOODMAN (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
21-0000-00 WOODMAN (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
22-0000-00 WOODMAN (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11

4.45 BATLEY HANDICAP (2:330: 1m 2f) (10)
1-0000-00 DEAL ON MY HAND (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
2-0000-00 DEAL ON MY HAND (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
3-0000-00 DEAL ON MY HAND (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
4-0000-00 DEAL ON MY HAND (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
5-0000-00 DEAL ON MY HAND (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
6-0000-00 DEAL ON MY HAND (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
7-0000-00 DEAL ON MY HAND (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
8-0000-00 DEAL ON MY HAND (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
9-0000-00 DEAL ON MY HAND (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
10-0000-00 DEAL ON MY HAND (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11

5.15 SUMMER HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,448: 1m 4f) (11)
1-0000-00 ONWARD LEE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
2-0000-00 ONWARD LEE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
3-0000-00 ONWARD LEE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
4-0000-00 ONWARD LEE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
5-0000-00 ONWARD LEE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
6-0000-00 ONWARD LEE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
7-0000-00 ONWARD LEE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
8-0000-00 ONWARD LEE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
9-0000-00 ONWARD LEE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
10-0000-00 ONWARD LEE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
11-0000-00 ONWARD LEE (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11

5.45 FEATHERSTONE HANDICAP (3-y-o selling: £240: 1m 4f) (14)
1-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
2-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
3-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
4-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
5-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
6-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
7-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
8-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
9-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
10-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
11-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
12-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
13-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
14-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11

5.55 FEATHERSTONE HANDICAP (3-y-o selling: £240: 1m 4f) (14)
1-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
2-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
3-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
4-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
5-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
6-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
7-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
8-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
9-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
10-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
11-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
12-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
13-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
14-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11

6.05 FEATHERSTONE HANDICAP (3-y-o selling: £240: 1m 4f) (14)
1-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
2-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
3-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
4-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
5-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
6-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
7-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
8-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
9-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
10-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
11-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
12-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
13-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
14-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11

6.35 FEATHERSTONE HANDICAP (3-y-o selling: £240: 1m 4f) (14)
1-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
2-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
3-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
4-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
5-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
6-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
7-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
8-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
9-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
10-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
11-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
12-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
13-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
14-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11

6.65 FEATHERSTONE HANDICAP (3-y-o selling: £240: 1m 4f) (14)
1-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
2-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
3-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
4-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
5-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
6-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
7-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
8-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
9-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
10-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
11-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
12-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
13-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
14-0000-00 SON OF MAKADO (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11

Wolverhampton

Draw no advantage

6.15 PATTINGHAM STAKES (Div II: 3-y-o fillies: 1m 10f) (15 runners)
1-0000-00 NAIMA (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
2-0000-00 NAIMA (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
3-0000-00 NAIMA (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
4-0000-00 NAIMA (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
5-0000-00 NAIMA (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
6-0000-00 NAIMA (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
7-0000-00 NAIMA (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
8-0000-00 NAIMA (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
9-0000-00 NAIMA (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
10-0000-00 NAIMA (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
11-0000-00 NAIMA (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
12-0000-00 NAIMA (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
13-0000-00 NAIMA (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
14-0000-00 NAIMA (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
15-0000-00 NAIMA (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11

6.45 ALDERSLEY STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £228: 7f) (9)
1-0000-00 BABY BOY (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
2-0000-00 BABY BOY (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
3-0000-00 BABY BOY (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
4-0000-00 BABY BOY (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
5-0000-00 BABY BOY (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
6-0000-00 BABY BOY (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
7-0000-00 BABY BOY (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
8-0000-00 BABY BOY (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
9-0000-00 BABY BOY (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11

6.75 PATTINGHAM STAKES (Div II: 3-y-o fillies: £1,038: 1m 10f) (15)
1-0000-00 BABY BOY (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
2-0000-00 BABY BOY (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
3-0000-00 BABY BOY (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
4-0000-00 BABY BOY (H) (Walter 7-3) N Woods 11
5-0000-00 BABY

University Appointments

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the post of

SECRETARY OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

available from 1 August, 1983

The post will also include a role in the Joint School comprising the Middlesex Hospital Medical School, the Faculty of Medical and Clinical Sciences of University College London and the Postgraduate Institutes of Laryngology and Otolaryngology, and of Otorhinolaryngology.

Salary from £17,275 plus £1,186 per annum London Allowance (Grade IV).

Further particulars are available from the Dean to whom all applications should be addressed. Applications in writing with full curriculum vitae by first post 11 July 1983 to The Dean, The Middlesex Hospital Medical School, London, W1P 7PH.

UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA

PART-TIME TEMPORARY LECTURER IN LAW

Applications are invited for a part-time temporary lecturer in the School of Law for one year from 1 October, 1983. The post is expected to be concerned mainly with teaching and supervision of students. Salary will be in the region of £10,000 to £12,000 per annum.

Letters of application, including details of two referees, should be addressed to the Dean of the School of Law, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ, to arrive not later than 5 July 1983. Further information is obtainable from the Dean.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH

SENIOR LECTURER IN COMMUNITY HEALTH (CLINICAL EPIDEMIOLOGY) AND HONORARY CONSULTANT

Applications are invited for a full-time senior lecturer in the Department of Community Health, University of Nottingham. The post is expected to be concerned mainly with teaching and supervision of students. Salary will be in the region of £10,000 to £12,000 per annum.

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Letters of application, including details of two referees, should be addressed to the Dean of the School of Law, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ, to arrive not later than 5 July 1983. Further information is obtainable from the Dean.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH

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Leisure, a new employment sector

By Beryl Dixon

Leisure provision is a growth area. People have much more free time nowadays, either through working fewer hours or through "enforced leisure" - unemployment.

National and local government have both been taking steps to improve leisure amenities over the last ten years. The Sports Councils were set up in 1963, followed by the Countryside Commission and the National Tourist Board, and local councils have been encouraged to build sports and leisure centres. The number of large sports centres in England increased from 27 in 1972 to 461 in 1981, while the number of swimming pools doubled over the same period. The boom in building sports centres is now over, but money has been allocated for refurbishing swimming pools in the next ten years.

According to the Sports Council, people are tending to get more involved in active sport, and are creating a demand not being satisfied in the public sector. Because local authority spending has been cut back, there has been a growth in the number of private clubs and centres catering for golf, sub-aqua, squash, tennis, riding and water sports. Amenities are not equally distributed throughout the country. Local authority provision varies and the unemployed cannot afford to join private clubs.

Even so, taking sports provision in the country as a whole, growth has been such that a Sports Council spokesman has declared: "Sport is a substantial new employment sector, which is not going to diminish in size but rather see a modest increase." Statistics kept by the various councils and authorities show that the number of people employed in sport and "other recreations" has risen by more than 75 per cent in the last 20 years to a total of 111,000.

"Other recreations" are largely those provided by the private sector and as well as sporting activities cover state homes, wildlife parks, country parks, theme parks, open air museums and zoos. There are indications that Britain is going to have more of the American-style centres and theme parks where whole families can spend a day enjoying a range of different activities. All these establishments provide employment from management level to casual and student labour.

Thorpe Park in Surrey, Britain's first theme park, confirms that families are spending more on leisure, and that attendance figures are rising annually. Last year they had half a million visitors while 800,000 have already passed through the gates this year. Thorpe's attractions include sporting, educational, indoor and

outdoor activities, designed to appeal to families, foreign tourists and school parties alike. Other privately owned centres concentrate on children's amusements or solely on outdoor activities. Although all these new establishments rely heavily on seasonal staff they have also created a demand for managers with skills in administration, public relations and tourism.

The management structure of a large regional park usually includes a general manager, two recreation managers - one specializing in sport and one in entertainment, assistant managers and specialists in marketing and promotion. Courses in leisure management are comparatively new in Britain and therefore the background of managers varies.

At Thorpe they have come from other companies, already qualified in customer liaison and public relations. At other centres people have joined with experience of hotel and catering management, holiday companies and general administration. Sports centres were originally run by former P. E. teachers but the Sports Council has noticed recently that "a growing proportion of recruits have pre-career training in recreation management or a related subject."

Beryl Dixon continues her look into leisure next Monday by examining the training opportunities.

Using your languages

by Corinne Julius

fundamental skills acquired during language courses, if not the language skills themselves, are transferable and can be put to daily use.

The big problem is in changing the attitude of the graduate, conditioned to thinking of a career in languages. It is hard for someone who has spent several years acquiring language skills to accept that employers are not queuing up to offer them suitable jobs.

But if a student can accept that it is not only the languages, but some of the intellectual disciplines that are enjoyable and that these skills have applications in other fields, then the horizons begin to expand. First the job seeker has to analyse what she or he wants and expects in a job; what kind of challenges, what skills the job seeker wishes to employ, and the type of working environment. It is at this point that the lonely life of the translator and the stressful, pressurized working conditions of the interpreter may become less attractive.

Perhaps surprisingly careers in aspects of finance, banking and accountancy seem to offer good prospects. For example, the bigger

branches of all the major clearing banks have international departments, which although not offering the possibility of working overseas, use many of the graduates' transferable skills. All things being equal, language graduates are often given preference in the recruitment process. Banks with branches abroad or who specialize in overseas banking offer careers based largely abroad. Merchant banking, also requires many of the linguists' transferable skills, and also some of their language skills. In accountancy many of the top firms are international.

The next major group of career opportunities lie in export marketing and sales. British exporters still lag behind their foreign competitors in appreciating the need for their local languages, but in their recruitment seek candidates with the abilities that many modern language graduates possess: such as the ability to communicate and to work effectively with a variety of people from different cultures.

General management and administrative support services are another area for language graduates. Shipping, freight insurance broking and patent work, offer more immediate opportunities of working with international

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BUSINESS TO BUSINESS

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

TRANS-NATAL COAL CORPORATION LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

CONVERSION OF 7,989,105 75-CENT-DIVIDEND CUMULATIVE AUTOMATICALLY CONVERTIBLE PREFERENCE SHARES (PREFERENCE SHARES) TO ORDINARY SHARES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on 1 July 1983, all preference shares shall be automatically converted into shares of 50 cents each in the Company (credited *pari passu*), on the basis of 1 ordinary share for each preference share.

The ordinary shares in the Company arising pursuant to the conversion shall, as from the date of the conversion thereof, *pari passu* in all respects with the existing ordinary shares in the Company, and shall entitle the holders thereof to the dividends declared in respect of the ordinary shares of the Company in respect of the financial period commencing on 1 July 1963 and all succeeding financial periods.

A last and final dividend No 5 of 37.5 cents per share has been declared on 1 June 1963 for the period ending 30 June 1963.

Application has been made for a listing of ordinary shares in the Company, arising from the conversion, on The Johannesburg and London Stock Exchanges.

New share certificates will be held by the transfer agent and will only be issued on receipt of the old share certificates. Preference shareholders are requested to lodge the old share certificates with the transfer agent.

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New share certificates will be held by the transfer secretary and will only be issued on receipt of the old share certificates. Preference shareholders are requested to lodge the old share certificates with the transfer secretary.

certificates and/or certified transfer forms and/or receipts for the issuing of ordinary shares to:

Johannesburg Transfer Securities Ltd
or General Mining Union Corporation Limited
Union Corporation Building
74-76 Marshall Street
JOHANNESBURG 2001
(PO Box 61357 MARSHALLTOWN 2107)

By Order of the Board
General Mining Union Corporation Limited
Secretaries

Per: J P R Klose
Registered Office
16 Hather Street
JOHANNESBURG
20 June, 1983

**COMMERCIAL AND
INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY**

**DOMESTIC AND CAPITAL
SITUATIONS**

[illegible][illegible]

The above named Company will be held
 at the City of London, at the Court
 of the Lord Mayor, on Monday,
 17th July, 1933 at 10.30 o'clock in the
 forenoon, for the purpose mentioned in
 the Statute in that behalf made.
 Dated this 5th day of June, 1933
 M. G. Harris
 Director

R. STORSTONE LTD, and The
Associated Companies Act, 1949
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That
the above named Company will be
held at the City of London, at the
Court of the Lord Mayor, on
Monday, 17th July, 1933 at 10.30
o'clock in the forenoon, for the
purpose mentioned in the Statute
in that behalf made.
Dated this 13th June, 1933
MARK ANTHONY LEA
Director

General Appointments

**TELEPHONE
SALES CANVASSERS
£8,000+**

Immediate vacancies exist for top class tele-sales canvasser self employment, property and motor advertising, plus special jobs for a major newspaper group, based off Fleet Street. Ideally, you will be aged 24/30, well educated with a positive, outgoing personality, plenty of determination and a minimum of year's telephone canvassing experience in an advertising self employment agency or similar environment.

If you have the right phone and would like to earn a good basic salary & attractive bonus phone me today to discuss an early interview.

John Jefferson
United Newspapers PLC
Tel: 01-583 9199 ext. 379

TRAINEE STOCKBROKER

We are looking for an ambitious, well motivated graduate (21-24) Cambridge preferred, for an exciting opportunity within a large firm of stockbrokers in Essex. You will involve excellent training with every opportunity to progress. Starting salary £25,000 plus generous bonus. Please

Ring 088 3526

Crone Corkill

Recruitment Consultants

FAST growing division of a UK

[illegible][illegible]

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Cee-fax AM. News headlines, weather, sport and traffic details. Available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.

6.30 Breakfast Time presented by Frank Bough and Selma. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit between 6.45 and 7.00; tonight's television preview between 7.30 and 7.45; a review of the morning papers at 7.52 and 8.32; gossip column between 7.45 and 8.00; horoscopes between 8.00 and 8.15; and food and cooking between 8.15 and 8.30. The guide is Lindsay Wagner. Closes down at 8.00.

10.00 You and Me. For the very young, presented by Michael Balfour (10.15 For Schools, Colleges: Music Time 10.30 Modern History: Israel and the Arab States 11.00 Renewable Energy - Power Plants.

11.20 World Cup Cricket. Live coverage of the game at Headingley between England and Sri Lanka in the 1983 Prudential World Cup, introduced by Peter Selous. There is also the latest news in the matches at Trent Bridge between New Zealand and Pakistan; from Edgbaston, West Indies versus Zimbabwe; and Chesham where Australia are playing India.

1.05 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Sami Marshall. The weather details come from Jim Bacon 1.27 Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles.

1.30 Chigley. A See-Saw programme for the very young.

1.45 Wimbledon 63. Live coverage of the opening day of the world's premier grass court tournament introduced by Harry Carpenter.

4.15 Regional news (not London or Scotland) 4.20 Play School. Shown earlier on BBC 2 & 4.

The Littlest Hobo. Adventures of a German shepherd dog 5.05 John Craven's Newsround 5.10 Blue Peter goes back in time to when travelling by train was the height of luxury.

5.40 News with Mike Stuart 6.00 South East at Six.

5.15 Wimbledon 65. Highlights of the first day's play.

6.55 Birdwatch in the Camargue. The first of a new series in which Tony Soper and Roger Lovegrove report live from the only regular flamingo colony in Europe.

7.20 Most Wanted. A gourmet is served a savoured head in aspic. The millionaire detective investigates.

8.10 Panorama: Life After Debt. Anthony Sampson examines how the world's largest debtors keep their bankers at bay - by threatening to default, thereby precipitating a banking collapse.

9.00 News with John Humphrys.

9.25 Film: The Spiral Staircase (1975) starring Jacqueline Bisset and Christopher Plummer. Murder mystery in which the only link in a chain of killings is that the victims were blind or physically handicapped.

11.15 News headlines.

11.20 World Cup Cricket. Highlights of today's games in the 1983 Prudential Cup between England and Sri Lanka.

12.00 Weather.

Sports coverage could be disrupted, or cancelled, through an industrial dispute.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Terry Jones and Anne Diamond News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; cartoon at 6.55; morning sport at 7.45; pop video at 7.55; going for a laugh with Frank Carson at 8.05; the day's television preview by Jimmy Greaves at 8.30; twenty years ago remembered by a guest at 8.45 and concludes with Mad Uzzie at 8.55.

TV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For Schools: Dinosaurs 9.47 Enquiry. 10.04 Reel to Reel. 10.31 The way the news is presented to the public. 10.48 Community - This is my Place. 11.05 Elementary arithmetic. 11.22 Reflections. 11.59 The Economy and Industry and their effect on our lives.

12.00 Alphabet Zoo. Nerys Hughes and Ralph Motter with U for Unicorn 12.10 The Last of the Summer Wine. The story of the last of the season. 12.15 The Last of the Summer Wine. The story of the last of the season.

1.00 News with Leonard Parkin. 1.20 Thames news from Robin Houston 1.30 City Prices. The Bishop of Stepney. The Rev. Jim Thompson talks about his fight to improve the lot of his East End parishioners (1).

2.00 Best Sellers: Roughcutters, starring Cathy Lee Crosby. Ida McBride decides to drill for methane gas on her ranch. Part two on Friday.

3.50 Cartoon: Coconut Grove. 4.00 Alphabet Zoo. A repeat of the programme shown at noon 4.15 Cartoon: Speedy and Daffy in Moby Duck 4.20 The New Fantasia Four.

4.25 Animated adventures of an indestructible cartoon 4.45 Play: Marmalade. A play by C. S. Lewis. (1) 5.15 PS 15. The first of a new series featuring the young comedian.

5.45 News 6.00 Thames news 6.25 Help! Community action news from Tom Shone.

6.35 News with Adam Chance is offered a bribe by a Henry Pollard.

7.00 Village Earth: The Fourth World. Mary Rabagliati and her volunteer work in Britain with the excluded ones.

7.30 Coronation Street. Ken and Doreen Barlow receive an offer from Uncle Albert they cannot refuse.

8.00 The Happy Apple. The first programme in a seven-part comedy series about the waning fortunes of a small advertising agency.

8.30 World in Action: The System Builder. The first of a two-part expose of the building industry, the first of the 60s-Bacon Wall Frame, the most widely used concrete system of that decade.

9.00 Quincy. The pathologist goes to South America to see if a serum made in the United States is responsible for the deaths of a number of young children.

10.00 News.

10.30 Hill Street Blues: Moon Over Urus - The Final Episode. Police captain Furler is ordered to round-up all the desperate characters of the area.

11.30 Film: The Creeping Flesh (1972) starring Christopher Lee and Peter Cushing. In 19th century London an eminent scientist discusses his discovery of the principle of evil. Directed by Freddie Francis.

12.55 Close with Stan Phillips.



Leslie Ash as Nancy in 'The Happy Apple' TV 8.00pm

As one would expect from the pen of Graham Reid, author of the excellent television plays, 'Too Late to Turn Back' and 'Choice for Billy', 'THE HAPPY APPLE' (Radio 4, 7.45pm) is a powerful and at times sad comic work. The story concerns a secondary school teacher in Belfast, a Protestant, Dennis Hawthorne, who is forced to acknowledge the violence of the real world when he is visited by two of his former pupils. They, each with their own story, inform him that he is in prison for sectarian killings and that they, too, had witnessed the execution of a youthful informer. If this were not enough to shake his confidence in his complacent

curriculum, his visit to the jailed boy's father finally convinces him that he has been living in another world. But it is the noise off as much as the dialogue that chills - none more so than at the climax of this drama.

A promising new comedy series begins tonight, 'THE HAPPY APPLE' (TV 8.00pm), the story of a struggling advertising company whose survival depends on the winning of a lucrative ice-cream account. Their lack of in-depth marketing seems to be the stumbling block until, by chance, the three partners discover that their secretary is the perfect medium. Keith Waterhouse has adapted the series from the play by Jack Pulman, with Leslie Ash

delighted as the irreverent secretary, well supported by comedy collaborators Nicky Henson, John Middleton and Jeremy Child as the partners.

● Peter Deavitt writes: 'PLAQUE OF HEARTS' (BBC1, 10.05pm), Dr Michael O'Donnell's series on coronary disease, grows under the weight of terrifying statistics. None is more sobering than the fact that, during the 25 minutes the programme takes to watch, another 10 people will have died - not from fright (although this would be understandable, given the pictures of the ways in which we can be eating our food) but mainly because, since our childhood, governments and medical authorities, trying to find ways to make us live longer, have consistently failed to get to the heart of the matter.

Shipping Forecast 5.55 Weather; Programme News; The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.

6.30 The News Quiz 7.00 News 7.15 The Archers 7.20 A Postcard to Sarazani. Henry Donald talks about 1944 when he was sent with RAF radar unit to a small town in France.

7.45 The Monday Play: 'The Hidden Curriculum' by Graham Reid. O'Donnell's series on coronary disease, grows under the weight of terrifying statistics. None is more sobering than the fact that, during the 25 minutes the programme takes to watch, another 10 people will have died - not from fright (although this would be understandable, given the pictures of the ways in which we can be eating our food) but mainly because, since our childhood, governments and medical authorities, trying to find ways to make us live longer, have consistently failed to get to the heart of the matter.

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CHOICE

As one would expect from the pen of Graham Reid, author of the excellent television plays, 'Too Late to Turn Back' and 'Choice for Billy', 'THE HAPPY APPLE' (Radio 4, 7.45pm) is a powerful and at times sad comic work. The story concerns a secondary school teacher in Belfast, a Protestant, Dennis Hawthorne, who is forced to acknowledge the violence of the real world when he is visited by two of his former pupils. They, each with their own story, inform him that he is in prison for sectarian killings and that they, too, had witnessed the execution of a youthful informer. If this were not enough to shake his confidence in his complacent

curriculum, his visit to the jailed boy's father finally convinces him that he has been living in another world. But it is the noise off as much as the dialogue that chills - none more so than at the climax of this drama.

A promising new comedy series begins tonight, 'THE HAPPY APPLE' (TV 8.00pm), the story of a struggling advertising company whose survival depends on the winning of a lucrative ice-cream account. Their lack of in-depth marketing seems to be the stumbling block until, by chance, the three partners discover that their secretary is the perfect medium. Keith Waterhouse has adapted the series from the play by Jack Pulman, with Leslie Ash

delighted as the irreverent secretary, well supported by comedy collaborators Nicky Henson, John Middleton and Jeremy Child as the partners.

● Peter Deavitt writes: 'PLAQUE OF HEARTS' (BBC1, 10.05pm), Dr Michael O'Donnell's series on coronary disease, grows under the weight of terrifying statistics. None is more sobering than the fact that, during the 25 minutes the programme takes to watch, another 10 people will have died - not from fright (although this would be understandable, given the pictures of the ways in which we can be eating our food) but mainly because, since our childhood, governments and medical authorities, trying to find ways to make us live longer, have consistently failed to get to the heart of the matter.

Shipping Forecast 5.55 Weather; Programme News; The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.

6.30 The News Quiz 7.00 News 7.15 The Archers 7.20 A Postcard to Sarazani. Henry Donald talks about 1944 when he was sent with RAF radar unit to a small town in France.

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Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News. 7.05 Morning Concert. Haydn, Elgar (Strauss and Albig). 7.15 Concerto No 2 in B-flat minor, Beethoven. 8.00 News. 8.05 Morning Concert (continued). Weber, Chopin (Schubert No 2 in B-flat minor), Beethoven. 9.00 News. 9.05 This week's composer: Rimsky-Korsakov (including Quilist for piano and wind instruments), recorded. 10.00 News and Schumann songs. Sung by Cynthia Buchan (mezzo) with Antony Saunders at the piano. 10.30 Orchestral music on records. 11.15 Radio 3 Chamber music: Franz Liszt, Tchaikovsky, Telemann. 11.50 BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra. Mendelssohn, Schumann, Mozart (Symphony No 41 in C - The Jupiter). 1.00 News. 1.05 BBC Lullaby Concert. Piano recital: Dvorak, Schubert, Brahms. 2.00 Matinee Musicale. Rossini, Verdi, Wagner, Liszt, Beethoven, Grieg (Lully Suite). 3.00 News. 3.05 New Records. Spohr, Wagner (Siegfried, act 3). 4.00 News. 4.05 Mainly for pleasure. Includes Beethoven's Symphony No 21. 4.30 Music for pleasure. Includes the organ of Winchester Cathedral. Arlen, Harvey Grace, Charles. 5.00 News. 5.05 Martin and Harris. Orchestral music on records (includes Handel's Symphony No 4). 5.30 News. 5.35 Sonatas. Alfred Brendel plays the Sonata in A-flat major, Op 28, No 3. 6.00 News. 6.05 John Cooper Powys (1). 'Landscape' - readings. 6.30 News. 6.35 Beethoven's Piano Concerto No 5. 6.45 Italian music. Malipiero. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.05 News. 7.10 News. 7.15 News. 7.20 News. 7.25 News. 7.30 News. 7.35 News. 7.40 News. 7.45 News. 7.50 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.05 News. 8.10 News. 8.15 News. 8.20 News. 8.25 News. 8.30 News. 8.35 News. 8.40 News. 8.45 News. 8.50 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.05 News. 9.10 News. 9.15 News. 9.20 News. 9.25 News. 9.30 News. 9.35 News. 9.40 News. 9.45 News. 9.50 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.05 News. 10.10 News. 10.15 News. 10.20 News. 10.25 News. 10.30 News. 10.35 News. 10.40 News. 10.45 News. 10.50 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 12.30 News. 12.35 News. 12.40 News. 12.45 News. 12.50 News. 12.55 News. 1.00 News. 1.05 News. 1.10 News. 1.15 News. 1.20 News. 1.25 News. 1.30 News. 1.35 News. 1.40 News. 1.45 News. 1.50 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.05 News. 2.10 News. 2.15 News. 2.20 News. 2.25 News. 2.30 News. 2.35 News. 2.40 News. 2.45 News. 2.50 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.05 News. 3.10 News. 3.15 News. 3.20 News. 3.25 News. 3.30 News. 3.35 News. 3.40 News. 3.45 News. 3.50 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.05 News. 4.10 News. 4.15 News. 4.20 News. 4.25 News. 4.30 News. 4.35 News. 4.40 News. 4.45 News. 4.50 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.05 News. 5.10 News. 5.15 News. 5.20 News. 5.25 News. 5.30 News. 5.35 News. 5.40 News. 5.45 News. 5.50 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.05 News. 6.10 News. 6.15 News. 6.20 News. 6.25 News. 6.30 News. 6.35 News. 6.40 News. 6.45 News. 6.50 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.05 News. 7.10 News. 7.15 News. 7.20 News. 7.25 News. 7.30 News. 7.35 News. 7.40 News. 7.45 News. 7.50 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.05 News. 8.10 News. 8.15 News. 8.20 News. 8.25 News. 8.30 News. 8.35 News. 8.40 News. 8.45 News. 8.50 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.05 News. 9.10 News. 9.15 News. 9.20 News. 9.25 News. 9.30 News. 9.35 News. 9.40 News. 9.45 News. 9.

